The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

CIRCULATIONS COMPARED.

The Figures Produced --- A Few Plain Facts for Thinking Readers.

THE *Dispatch* finds itself driven to a corner, and its malicious misrepresentations concerning this journal so clearly exposed, that it is led to indulge in a semi-apologetic strain, intermingled with statements to the effect that it *thought* its information was reliable. In support of this last assertion it prints interviews with two members of the bar, Messrs. Wm. Reardon and Mr. F. M. Magee, in which these gentlemen are reported as saying that they heard Mr. G. W. Reed state in Court he did not know the circulation of the GAZETTE. The first eminent jurist is credited with a willingness to make affidavit to his statement,—and that is exactly what we would like to have him do. He knows, as well as ourselves, that what the *Dispatch* says of anything or any person is not accepted with any degree of credence in this community. Hence, if the *Dispatch* wishes to have the people believe that Mr. Reardon did say what is reported of him, it is necessary that the statement be made over the gentleman's own signature, or established by his own affidavit. Then we will have something tangible to deal with, and will consider the reported "interview" to be perhaps worthy of some notice.

The second interview is with Mr. Magee, who is credited with a recollection of Mr. Reed's testimony, to the effect that he did not know the circulation of this journal. As an addendum to this the *Dispatch* admits that "It is true that there was no mention of the matter in Mr. Magee's notes of the testimony, but this is sufficiently accounted for by the fact that of all the questions put to the witness, Mr. M. only made a written note of three of them."

There is, however, the same difficulty with this second interview—it rests upon the *Dispatch*, and it seems a little singular in connection with the fact that Mr. Magee called at this office on Thursday evening, and expressly stated that he had no recollection of Mr. Reed's testimony as quoted; that he was mistaken in his first impression, and that he had so notified the *Dispatch* folks. We thus have only to make the same proposition in reference to this gentleman. Like the public in general, we place no credence in the *Dispatch's* statements and will await Mr. Magee's endorsement, over his own signature of the statement attributed to him by that journal.

In reference to this matter, it might be well to reproduce here the statement of the *Leader* on the point under discussion. That journal made the misstatement at first, but was convinced of its error, and made acknowledgment in its issue of Thursday, in this wise:

"In justice to the *Leader*, it may be said that it was our intention at that time to inquire into the exact state of the facts by examining the record of notes of counsel in the case, and that intention was carried into effect as soon as possible yesterday, after court adjourned, but as may readily be understood, that could not be done in time for yesterday's paper. The correction was made, however, on the denial of the one and at the request of the other.

An examination of the notes of counsel in the case gives the answers of these two gentlemen as follows:

"GEORGE W. REED, *sworn*—The GAZETTE is published in the City of Pittsburgh. It circulates in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia.

"J. W. LARE, *sworn*—The circulation of the *Post* is between 6,000 and 7,000. It was in the neighborhood of 10,000 at one time."

Those extracts from the counsels' notes set those two gentlemen right, as it was the intention of the *Leader* to do yesterday."

The *Dispatch* had access to the same sources of information, but then it would be going back on its record to correct any falsehood it has once uttered. If it commenced on that its whole corps would have no time, and its columns no space, for any thing else. So to save itself it pursues its usual tactics, flounders around, apparently in search of facts, but carefully avoids the real source of information. If it is anxious to ascertain the truth why are its inquiries not made of the counsel who conducted the examination and asked the questions?

Another feature of this matter, perhaps, deserves a passing notice. The *Dispatch*, and likewise the *Leader*, and ditto the *Post*, are somewhat troubled about the figures given, showing the mail circulation of each paper, and the terrible cry is raised, "bogus." The Postmaster is interviewed, and the Clerks are put under the rack, and threats are freely made of decapitation of the luckless wight who gave the figures, if he can be found. The Postmaster is plied with questions, and appeals are made to induce him to pronounce the figures "forgeries." He don't do so. The clerks likewise are similarly catechised, and they will say nothing of the figures. Postoffice secrets cannot be revealed, but yet the figures stand, and the great trouble is they are correct. 634 pounds of mail matter for the GAZETTE and 185 pounds for the *Dispatch* is the way the record reads. Of course it is not an agreeable balance sheet for the latter. It is observable, through all, that the Postmaster and his clerks do not deny the correctness of the figures. They are non-committal, simply because they cannot dispute the figures on one hand, and on the other, do not wish to appear as though revealing a secret of their office. The fact remains, however, that the figures are unchallenged by any competent authority, and cannot be refuted. They were obtained from a perfectly reliable source and cannot be gainsayed—and disinterested parties admit their force. The Allegheny *Mail*, for instance, strikes a streak of justice, and condenses a great part of the facts in a nut shell as follows:

"The GAZETTE and *Dispatch* are exhausting their humor on the question of circulation. The venerable journal rather gets the 'dead' weight on its irrepressible neighbor. Yesterday the GAZETTE published certificates to establish the fact that under the new postoffice law it has received from the department at Pittsburgh for 634 pounds, while the *Dispatch* could only show 185 pounds."

It is but natural that the *Dispatch* should endeavor to throw discredit on the figures, and in the frenzy of its despair, pathetically shriek "bogus," and the two other papers heretofore referred to naturally take up the echo, while all the while professing a desire to learn just where the figures came from. We answer, that the records of the Postoffice Department will exhibit them, and if our cotemporaries are really anxious to settle the question on its merits, we will make them this proposition: We will join with any one, or all of them in a request to Postmaster Negley to exhibit the figures on his books. We will allow the Postmaster to show to the proprietors of any one of the secular papers of Pittsburgh the amount of mail matter we are credited with this week, or any week since the new postal arrangement went into effect, that may be chosen, provided we are permitted the same privilege with the mail record of any cotemporary taking this offer up. This is the most straightforward way of settling the question. It will not touch upon the business of any paper that does not wish to enter the lists, and, if accepted, the whole dispute can be settled in half a dozen lines. The only reason the Postmaster refuses now to give the figures is that objection has been made. If there is a mutual agreement like this, he cannot refuse the request. Come, gentlemen, what say you? Either put up or shut up.

We ought to say here, before concluding, that we do not desire to keep up this controversy unnecessarily. We have given the matter more space now than we had intended at first, as we believe it is but private business, which is not especially interesting to patrons, and we were only led into giving the facts and figures which have created such consternation among our cotemporaries, from a conviction that the persistent misrepresentation to which we have been subject, from journals whose forte is scurrility, should be exposed. With the explanations given, therefore, and the exposure they make of pretentious papers of the flash style, we leave the subject for the present, with the hope, that the offer we have made will be as fairly accepted as it has been fairly proposed.

LAST Saturday evening, a little after dusk, the barn of Henry G. Unsicker, Upper Providence, Montgomery county, was destroyed by fire, with nineteen head of cattle, three horses, a large amount of the crops of the farm, and most of the agricultural implements.

FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

Testimony of Mrs. Moulton.

Beecher Says "It has a Foundation of Truth, but is in Fact a Lie."

NEW YORK, February 19, 1875.

When the Brooklyn City Court room opened this morning, all the parties to the scandal suit were present.

Mrs. Francis D. Moulton, accompanied by her father-in-law, Tax Commissioner Severn, D. M. Moulton, and her uncle, Mr. J. P. Robinson, occupied seats behind the counsel for the plaintiff.

Mrs. Moulton's Testimony.

After Court was opened, Mrs. Moulton was called to the stand by Mr. Fullerton. She testified: I am the wife of Francis D. Moulton, and reside at 59 Remsen street; I have been in Plymouth church as a communicant since 1858; Mr. Beecher visited the house at all hours of the day, sometimes as often as two or three times a day, to confer with Mr. Moulton, and sometimes with me; the first time he spoke to me I think was in the Spring of 1871; in the Spring of 1871 I had the first conversation with Beecher about the difficulty; he asked me if I had heard of

The Great Sorrow

in his life, and I replied that Frank had told me the story, and he said he was glad that there was one woman with whom he could talk on the subject and who might give him sympathy; he asked me the condition of Mr. Tilton's mind, and if he was angry; or could be kept quiet; in June, 1873, Mr. Beecher had a conversation with me, in which he expressed his fear that the letter of confession would be published; he said that Theodore was not the man to be trusted; I advised him to go to his church for comfort and rely on his congregation; he threatened to take his life and said there was no use of his living any longer; I told him that Frank would always be a friend to him, and he said he was always

Afraid of Tilton Breaking Out

with the whole story; he left near lunch hour; I saw him on the following day; he was still downcast, but more hopeful; he always spoke to me of Mrs. Tilton, and his great love for her; he asked me to have great respect for her and speak kindly to her; I had a conversation with Mrs. Tilton, in which she asked me to believe in him and go back to the church, as he was not responsible for the matter, but that she (Mrs. Tilton) was; I said I would never go back to the church, as I had lost all faith in it; after I had another conversation with her, in which she said if matters came out she would sacrifice her husband rather than Beecher and her children. I told Beecher that Mrs. Tilton was saying that she could not live with Mr. Tilton, and he told me to tell her to live with Theodore and make his home happy for him; Mrs. Tilton told me she

Could not Live with Tilton

because of his continually referring to the sin she had committed.

A letter from Mr. Beecher to Mrs. Moulton, enclosing one to Mr. Moulton, of date June 1, 1873, was read by Mr. Fullerton, and placed in evidence.

Witness then continued: When I told Beecher that Mrs. Tilton said she was to blame, he replied that the sin was his, and not Elizabeth's; I was very much opposed to Mrs. Woodhull coming to the house, but all the parties said it was for the best to keep the story quiet; I cannot tell how often Mrs. Woodhull came to the house; my object in letting her come to my house was because she knew all the facts of the case; I did not know anything about her then; at that time she was threatening to publish all she knew about the matter. I went to Mrs. Woodhull's house on several occasions to bring her over to my house with the same purpose in view; Beecher came to our house on the 13th of July, after the publication of the Bacon letter, and I asked him what had made him so angry with Frank, and he replied that he was not angry with him. Frank read to him a statement he proposed to lay before the Investigating Committee, and he said it was a perfectly honorable one; I said to him that he would have been better off to have confessed the matter when it occurred, but now he added to the original sin

Four Years of Perjury and Lying.

He said he was not afraid of Theodore taking the case to the Courts, as he had divided with his wife afterwards, and condoned the offense; that he was not afraid of any course that the case would take in the Courts, and he would fight it out to the end. Mr. Beecher, on one occasion, expressed regret at the sorrow and suffering he had brought on Tilton's household, and I replied that the woman was as much to blame as the man in such a case; I told Beecher I had told Lucius P. Robinson the story, as he had expressed his doubts to me as to something being wrong in the affairs of Plymouth church, and that he had either misappropriated funds or had done something else which was not right; when I told Beecher of Robinson's suspicions, and that I had told him the whole story, he said that I was right.

Cross-Examined by Mr. Evarts.

I was married in 1860, and have a boy thirteen years old; Mr. Moulton has not at any time been a regular attendant at Plymouth church; he had not attended any church with frequency since our marriage; I became acquainted with Mrs. Woodhull either before or after her threat to publish the scandal story; it was by Mr. Moulton's or Mr. Tilton's introduction; I knew of her public reputation at that time in a general way; I knew she was a woman who held loose views with regard to marriage and divorce; the only reason I understood for Beecher to go to my house was to talk over the matter of keeping the story suppressed; I do not know how often she was at my house, but I think I was at her house three times; when I went with Tilton to her house, it was because he wanted to see her; I went because Mr. Moulton was sick and wanted me to go. I do not remember whether I went there willingly or unwillingly, or was compelled to go by Mr. Moulton; Tilton spoke to Mrs. Woodhull, and I spoke to her on general topics; I do not know what Tilton and she conversed about; Tilton returned with me to my house; this was the first time, but I do not remember the date of it; the next time I went to Mrs. Woodhull's with Mr. Moulton's mother to bring her to our house at Mr. Moulton's request; I brought her to the house, but do not remember if I returned with her; I think I sent her back in the carriage; I think I saw her on the next day at her house; I took no part in the interview which followed on this occasion between Mrs. Woodhull, Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton; I do not know how long this interview lasted, or what was talked about; the next time I visited Mrs. Woodhull I was accompanied by my boy.

I went there by request of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton. They said they would like to see Mrs. Woodhull, and asked me to go over. I sent a carriage to her house—I think in the afternoon or evening. I do not know of any reason that prevented Tilton or Moulton going for Mrs. Woodhull. I do not remember if any one of my three visits to her were in the day time. I remember Mrs. Woodhull taking supper at my house on one occasion, and

Mr. Beecher Was There.

I do not know whether he was brought by my husband or came by invitation. I do not remember that Mrs. Woodhull on that occasion saluted each of us with a kiss. I think she kissed me. I first learned I was to be a witness in this case after the first statement had appeared. I learned it from my husband, but it was not repeatedly a subject of conversation between us. I do not know that I was ever requested to write out what I should do or say if called on as a witness. I never wrote out anything. I have given conversations here as they occurred on all occasions with Beecher. I believe I have given the substance of these conversations. I have endeavored to give them as they took place, and in some instances I have given you Mr. Beecher's own words. I remember Beecher coming to the house on one occasion before his Friday night meeting, and said he

Wanted to See the Boy—

meaning Mr. Moulton—for five minutes before he could face his congregation, and he waited until he saw Mr. Moulton. I always saluted Beecher in a friendly manner, but on one occasion, when he spoke of his great suffering and talked of committing suicide, with tears streaming down his cheeks, I placed my hand on his shoulder, and kissed him on the forehead. I did not put my arms around him, but I said if ever there was a good man, I believed he was one. I have

No Faith in Beecher

now for the course he has pursued during the last year towards my husband.

I said to Beecher then that I believed there was a great deal of good in him still. I never remember on any other occasion kissing him. I remember one Friday, when Beecher was on his way to prayer meeting, when Mr. Moulton was present, I threw my arms around Beecher's neck, and asked Moulton to save this good man. I remember on one occasion seeing Halliday at my house and talking with him about the Woodhull publication. I remember he referred to the Woodhull story, and I may have made a remark that I did not know what right she had to use my name in connection with the story; I do not remember saying to him I did not believe these stories, or that there was any truth in them. I think that I said to him Mr. Beecher had been my pastor, and had been so from my childhood. I do not remember saying "friend," for he was not a personal friend of mine. I think I remember that on this occasion I declined to discuss the matter with him. I do not remember when I gave up our pew in Plymouth church, but after I did I occupied a seat in Mr. Robinson's pew. I think I attended Beecher's church up to last June. I have not attended any church since that. I have not taken communion there since 1871. I took communion there oftener than once a year, but not every time it was administered. I think Beecher first came to my house in Clinton street in the first week of January, 1871. I removed to the Remsen street residence in May of that year. Beecher came frequently to the Clinton street house before I went South. Beecher did not come during that period at my desire. I remember having said to him "Mr. Beecher, why don't you come to see me." I may have said it several times. It may have been suggestions to him to call and see me. I remember only one instance in which

He Came to See Me.

Mr. Moulton was there, and he said he came to see me. That was on the morning of the 24 of June, 1873. My husband and I were in the front room together. Beecher said: "Frank, I did not come on this occasion to see you. I came to see your wife." Moulton left Beecher and me, and we had an interview in that room. Beecher spoke first. He said he was utterly depressed and without hope, and had spent a sleepless night. He said I was the only person who could give him sympathy. I said there was only one course for him to pursue, and that was to tell the truth. He said he could not confess, because his work would be at an end. He would disgrace his children and have no home. I said his people would not treat him as kindly as I had done. We talked for three or four hours. It was on his side a long complaint of what he had suffered. He was afraid the truth would come out. I said it was

A Cowardly Thing

to think of taking his life. He said he had a powder on his library table, which would take his life away without trouble and give him ease. He did not state what kind of a powder it was or where he had got it. The interview was brought to an end by him stating that his dinner was ready, and spoke of his mother—meaning his wife. He left in the same gloomy mood in which he came to see me, and promised to come back and see me again. [Shown a letter.] It was on the previous Sunday he sent me this note. He called on me in a gloomy mood on Monday. I think he next called on me during that week in which the Monday occurred.

At this point the usual recess was taken. After the court room was partially cleared Mr. Beecher came forward and shook hands with Mr. Jeremiah Robinson, and after exchanging salutations Beecher said, in relation to the testimony of Mrs. Moulton, that it had a foundation of truth, but it was in fact a lie.

After the recess Mrs. Moulton resumed her place in the witness chair, and her cross-examination was continued. I think it is about six or seven years since I first knew Mr. Tilton. He was then living in Clinton street, where I resided about four years. He was a frequent visitor at our house. I first made the acquaintance of Mrs. Tilton in 1868 or 1869. I was always friendly to her. Mr. Tilton had made visits to our house frequently during meals. When he came to our house on these occasions he was connected with the paper—I think the *Golden Age*. He slept one night at our house, but I do not think any oftener. For the last four years he has taken his meals at our house. During this trial our house is the place of meeting and luncheon for the friends for the plaintiff. I was present generally on these occasions. I think I remember on one occasion telling Mr. Tilton that he was

A Villain

and would betray my husband as he had betrayed Mr. Beecher, or something like that. I do not remember threatening the police officer to report him to Beecher if I think I remember telling Mr. Beecher that I thought Mr. Tilton felt angry with him. I do not recollect saying to him that Mr. Tilton was treacherous and revengeful, but I might have said so, and I may have repeated this a number of times. I first made a profession of religion in Mr. Beecher's church about 1858, about two years before I was married. From that time onward my habit of receiving the communion was infrequent. I was never connected with

The Woman's Suffrage Movement,

but my husband was. There were often a number of meetings held at my house—Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony and others. I never took part in their discussions while they were in the house. I do not remember when my interview with Mrs. Tilton occurred in relation to Mr. Beecher's confession to me. I think it was some time in 1871, but cannot remember whether it was spring or autumn. I saw her on her house. I am not correct, but do not recollect in which room. I remember meeting her and asking if a contest occurred over this matter between her husband and Mr. Beecher when she replied that it did not. I do not remember the time this took place. I think it was the time the investigating Committee was talked about. I paid a visit to her for the purpose of finding out what position she would take in the matter. I was very much excited and distressed at this interview. I was distressed that the truth would be made known. I advised her to

Stand by Mr. Beecher.

She said she would, and would sacrifice her husband on Mr. Beecher, if necessary, by a falsehood. I remember Mr. Beecher's portrait being brought to my house, but do not remember the year. I think it has been in the house ever since we moved in Remsen and confess, you will be forgiven, and Frank and I will always be your friends." He said that he never got any sympathy from me, but that I was like a section of the day of judgment. I do not know that I ever stated to Mr. Beecher what his form of confession to the church ought to be. Mr. Beecher then asked me to be kind to Mrs. Tilton on all occasions, as she was not a bad woman at heart. I only remember that Mr. Beecher was very excited, and said he would take his life, and I believed him. I told him that hearing this had destroyed all my faith in human nature. He said he had no fear of death, but rather longed for it. He expressed his great thanks to me for my sympathy. He came soon after this to see me, and said he felt less depressed than on the previous occasion, and had more hope. At the time of this long interview Mr. Beecher came early in the morning, and left about lunch time—two o'clock. I think when Mr. Beecher called on me he sent kindly messages by me to Mrs. Tilton. He nearly always

Sent His Love

to her when he called, and asked me once to let him know if she was in need of any little luxury. His messages were generally that she should be full of courage and hopeful, and make a good home for Theodore. The Monday after my receipt of the letter, dated June last, 1873, I had a conversation with Mr. Beecher. I remember that Mr. Moulton read the letter on Sunday, and Mr. Beecher called to see me next day. This was not the last conversation with Mr. Beecher. The last I had with him was last July. Between these two occasions he met me once in the hall, and said I was the best friend he ever had and dearer to him than any sister. In this last interview with Mr. Beecher he came to see my husband, and I met him in the study. Mr. Moulton was there preparing to go before the committee. I left the room when Mr. Moulton came in. The conversation began by my saying "Frank is very angry with you on account of your calling the Church your Committee," and he said "Frank had no right to meddle with his church affairs." Frank then came in, and I left. Down stairs I met Mr. Beecher, and asked him if he knew that Tilton was going to publish a statement of the facts of the case. He said: "Let them come on and do their worst. They cannot convict me of any offence." I said if he fails he will take the case into the Courts, and he said: "Mr. Tilton could do nothing, as he had lived four years with his wife afterwards." I had heard Mr. Tilton say he would take his case into a Court of justice, where it would be fairly dealt with. I heard this not very long before this interview—I think about the time of the Bacon letter. I did not make this communication to Beecher at the request of any person, and do not think my husband knew I was going to do it. I do not remember seeing Mr. Tracy at my house in December, 1872. I do not remember any particular Sunday in that year when Mr. Tilton was at my house. I remember an occasion when Mr. Woodruff, Mr. Tracy and Mr. Moulton had a consultation, but do not remember the Sunday on which it took place. I think it was ever since last July that I supposed that I would be a witness in the case. I did not think that it was before the church or church committee I should be summoned as a witness, but when the case came to trial. I think I was absent a portion of July, perhaps before the 15th of the month, at Narragansett.

At this point Mr. Evarts said it was near the hour of adjournment, and he had not finished yet. The Court then adjourned to Tuesday morning next, Monday, Washington's birthday, being a legal holiday.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

The Indian Appropriation Bill Considered in the Senate,

The Army Appropriation Bill Passed by the House.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1875.

SENATE.

Credentials of New Senators.

The President laid before the Senate the credentials of Angus Cameron, Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PRATT presented the credentials of Joseph E. McDonald, Senator from Indiana. Read and placed on file

The Civil Service.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five Senators to examine and investigate into the several branches of the Civil Service, with a view to the reorganization of the several departments thereof, a reduction of expenses, &c., and to report a bill at the next session. He gave notice that he would call it up for action to-morrow.

The Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. EDMUNDS said some days ago the Judiciary Committee reported back to the House the Civil Rights bill, which had already been thoroughly discussed, and so far as any further debate was concerned there was no reason why much time should be consumed in disposing of the bill. He gave notice that as soon as the Indian Appropriation bill should be disposed of, he would move to take up the Civil Rights bill.

Osage Indian Fund.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Secretary of the Interior in answer to a resolution of the Senate in regard to fifty thousand dollars paid W. P. Adair and C. N. Vann out of the Osage Indian fund for services rendered. Laid on the table and ordered printed.

Branch Mint at St. Louis.

Mr. BOGY presented a resolution of the Legislature of Missouri in favor of establishing a branch mint at St. Louis. Referred.

Admission of Colorado.

Mr. HITCHCOCK gave notice that he would call up the bill for the admission of Colorado as a State, as soon as the Indian appropriation bill was disposed of, and he would antagonize that bill to any other measure.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the Indian appropriation bill. The amendment of the Senate Committee on Appropriations increasing the amount to subsist and care for the Apache Indians in Arizona from $800,000 to $750,000, and the Ute Indians in New Mexico from $100,000 to $125,000, was discussed at length. The amendments proposed by the committee were agreed to.

The committee withdrew the amendment authorizing a computation of the area of the Creek reservation on the north fork of the Canadian river, and appropriating $150,000 from money in the Treasury belonging to the Seminole Indians to pay for said tract.

Other amendments of the committee were agreed to.

The WINDOM moved to amend so as to increase the appropriation for educating children and caring for orphans in the Central Superintendency from $10,000 to $35,000.

Pending the discussion the Senate took recess till 7.30 P. M.

Upon re-assembling at 7:30 o'clock the House bill to prevent the settlement of the mouth of the Mississippi was referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes.

Consideration of the Indian appropriation bill was then resumed, the pending amendment being that of Mr. WINDOM to increase the appropriation for educating children and caring for orphans in the Central Superintendency from $10,000 to $35,000.

After debate the amendment was rejected —10 to 32.

Mr. PRATT moved to strike out the whole paragraph, as reported by the committee, appropriating $10,000 for the education of children, caring for orphans, &c. Rejected —year 12, nays 32.

Mr. WINDOM moved to make the amount $30,000 instead of $10,000. Rejected—yeas 22, nays 26.

Mr. WINDOM submitted an amendment authorizing the purchase and shipment of stock during the present fiscal year, when it is necessary to do so, to have them reach distant points by the first of the ensuing year. Agreed to.

Various amendments, submitted by the Committee on Indian Affairs, were agreed to, among them one appropriating $500,000 for subsistence and support of the Arapaho, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Indians in the Indian Territory, to be available immediately.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Several bills, memorials, etc., were introduced, the most important of which was a bill from the Pacific Railroad Committee to amend the act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, which was ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. DAWES endeavored to get up the Revenue bill, but the House, by a vote of 117 to 115, decided to go into Committee of the Whole on the Private calendar, which was the regular order.

Pensions.

The reading of the journal this morning showed that there were passed last night eighty-three bills granting pensions to individuals. The only bill that gave rise to discussion was one to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen and others. It was amended by a clause repealing the law which forbid the payment of pensions on account of dislopalty.

Branch Mint at St. Louis.

Mr. WELLS presented a resolution from the Missouri Legislature in favor of a branch mint at St. Louis. Referred.

Missouri River Bridge.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, near Sioux City, Iowa. Passed.

Private Calender.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Cox in the chair.

The first bill on the calendar was one reported by Mr. HAZELTON (Wisconsin) from the Committee on War Claims, for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery.

Army Appropriation Bill.

Before coming to a vote the committee rose and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson (Iowa) in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill, which appropriates $27,701,500.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to reduce the force of the army from twenty-five thousand to twenty-two thousand men, and argued in support of the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. COX moved an amendment providing that the army shall not be used to subvert the rights and liberties or interfere with the Legislatures of the States of the Union, and that no sum shall be paid out of the Treasury until the United States troops now in the State of Louisiana shall be withdrawn from that State. He said he was not going to speak on the merits of the Louisiana case. [Calls of "vote! vote!" from the Republican side.] He believed that that question had been determined in the Senate. There was a precedent for his amendment in the army bill of 1856.

Mr. COX's amendment was voted on and rejected.

On motion of Mr. COBURN an amendment was inserted providing that when troops or officers change stations their families shall receive free transportation on land-grant and subsidized railroads.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, an amendment was inserted forbidding payment for any patent for the preservation of cloth from moth or mildew.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed without a division.

The Arkansas Trouble.

Mr. POLAND, from the select committee on Arkansas affairs, reported a resolution that the report of the committee be accepted, and that, in the judgment of the House, no interference with the existing Government in that State by any Department of the Government is advisable. He gave notice that he would call it up as early as possible next week.

Adjourned.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proposition of the U. P. R. R.

Gathering of "Liberal" Republicans.

The Treaty with Osage Indians.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1875.

The Poland "Gag-Law."

The House Committee on Judiciary today, after discussion, laid on the table Representative Phelps' resolution having in view the repeal of the so-called Poland "Gag-Law." The committee took the ground that it was for the Courts to say whether the subject of libel was contemplated by its provisions.

How Osage Indian Funds Were Expended.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury, replying to the Senate resolution offered by Mr. Bogy, calling for information as to the nature of the services rendered by Wm. P. Adair and C. N. Vann for which $50,000 was paid out of moneys belonging to Osage Indians, and as to the authority for such expenditure, makes substantially the following statement: The treaty of May, 1868, authorizes the sale of Osage Indian lands in Kansas to the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad company at $1.12½ cents per acre, amounting to $1,600,000, of which the Indians were to receive $100,000 in cash and the balance in railroad bonds. This treaty was sent to the Senate in June, 1868, and reported from the Indian Affairs Committee favorably, with no change except to authorize the sale to be made in certain allotted proportions to six different railroad companies. This treaty was still pending in 1869, when the Osage Council contracted with Wm. Adair and Vann, citizens of the Cherokee Nation, to resist its ratification and procure legislation to secure a higher price for the lands, they to receive a contingent fee of fifty per cent. of all moneys received in excess of $1,600,000. The treaty was withdrawn and legislation subsequently enacted under which the lands were sold at $1.25 per acre. The Indian Council reduced the fee to $30,000, and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on July 8th, 1874, approved their agreement to the extent of $50,000, saying, in his official letter on the subject, that he had no doubt the great gain to the Osages was largely due to the services of Adair and Vann in the presentation of facts and arguments. The authority for the payment is stated to be a clause in the Indian Appropriation bill of 1874, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to expend $200,000 per year for two years from the proceeds of these lands for the purchase of stock and agricultural implements, opening of farms and the erection of houses, and for the civilization of the Osages, and their tribal government.

The Propositions of the U. P. R. R.

The Cabinet to-day considered the proposition of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, which has been amended so as to make the sinking fund commence in 1872, applying to it the amount now due the company from the Government; then the company, beginning with 1875, to pay $500,000 a year in semi-annual payments for ten years; after this, $750,000 semi-annually for ten years; then $1,000,000 per year till the aggregate sum meet the bonded debt and interest, also to allow the Government to apply all transportation and mail dues as fast as received to the above sums. Any deficiency between the amount due by the Government and obligations of the company is to be made up by the company every six months.

The Cabinet decided to send this proposition to Congress, with a recommendation that action be promptly taken, so that the Government could begin to realize its benefits on the 1st of July next. Action by the Central Pacific Railroad Company will also be submitted to Congress at the same time for similar action.

Acts Approved.

The following acts of Congress were approved by the President to-day:

An act for the protection of the United States Custom House in the city of Louisville, Ky.

An act to authorize the Seneca Nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations, and to confirm existing leases.

An act to amend section 5,240 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to the compensation of National Bank Examiners.

Gathering of "Liberal" Republicans.

There have gathered here during the week a number of leading Liberals from New York and other States. Their consultations with Senators Fenton and Schurz are observable. The conferences do not appear to be confined exclusively to themselves, but to include quite a number of prominent gentlemen, who, it is understood, are sympathized with the Cincinnati movement, seem to be fully in accord with the opinions there announced, which they suppose to be tending to independent political action by the people.

The Tariff Bill.

The tax bill, so far as acted on in Committee of the Whole, stands as follows: Whisky tax, $1.85 for stock on hand; champagne tax increased from $6 to $9 on quarts, and in same proportion on pints; tobacco, increased four cents; cigars, increased from $5 to $6; large-sized cigarettes, from $5 to $6; small-sized cigarettes, from $1.50 to $1.75. The tax on matches remains, the repealing clause concerning this tax having fallen out; tax on sugar and meladia increased twenty-five per cent.

Mississippi River Improvement.

The report of Major Farquhar, U. S. corps of engineers, transmitted to the Senate to-day, shows as a result of the past season's work during the present fiscal year, when it is necessary to do so, to have them reach distant points by the first of the ensuing year. Agreed to.

Various amendments, submitted by the Committee on Indian Affairs, were agreed to, among them one appropriating $500,000 for subsistence and support of the Arapaho, Cheyenne, Apache, Kiowa, Comanche and Wichita Indians in the Indian Territory, to be available immediately.

Pending discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Several bills, memorials, etc., were introduced, the most important of which was a bill from the Pacific Railroad Committee to amend the act incorporating the Texas Pacific Railroad Company, which was ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. DAWES endeavored to get up the Revenue bill, but the House, by a vote of 117 to 115, decided to go into Committee of the Whole on the Private calendar, which was the regular order.

Pensions.

The reading of the journal this morning showed that there were passed last night eighty-three bills granting pensions to individuals. The only bill that gave rise to discussion was one to regulate the issue of artificial limbs to disabled soldiers, seamen and others. It was amended by a clause repealing the law which forbid the payment of pensions on account of dislopalty.

Branch Mint at St. Louis.

Mr. WELLS presented a resolution from the Missouri Legislature in favor of a branch mint at St. Louis. Referred.

Missouri River Bridge.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, near Sioux City, Iowa. Passed.

Private Calender.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Cox in the chair.

The first bill on the calendar was one reported by Mr. HAZELTON (Wisconsin) from the Committee on War Claims, for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery.

Army Appropriation Bill.

Before coming to a vote the committee rose and the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Wilson (Iowa) in the chair, on the Army Appropriation bill, which appropriates $27,701,500.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to reduce the force of the army from twenty-five thousand to twenty-two thousand men, and argued in support of the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. COX moved an amendment providing that the army shall not be used to subvert the rights and liberties or interfere with the Legislatures of the States of the Union, and that no sum shall be paid out of the Treasury until the United States troops now in the State of Louisiana shall be withdrawn from that State. He said he was not going to speak on the merits of the Louisiana case. [Calls of "vote! vote!" from the Republican side.] He believed that that question had been determined in the Senate. There was a precedent for his amendment in the army bill of 1856.

Mr. COX's amendment was voted on and rejected.

On motion of Mr. COBURN an amendment was inserted providing that when troops or officers change stations their families shall receive free transportation on land-grant and subsidized railroads.

On motion of Mr. RANDALL, an amendment was inserted forbidding payment for any patent for the preservation of cloth from moth or mildew.

The committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and it was passed without a division.

The Arkansas Trouble.

Mr. POLAND, from the select committee on Arkansas affairs, reported a resolution that the report of the committee be accepted, and that, in the judgment of the House, no interference with the existing Government in that State by any Department of the Government is advisable. He gave notice that he would call it up as early as possible next week.

Adjourned.

FROM EUROPE.

GERMANY.

Probable Retirement of Bismarck.

BERLIN, February 19.—The possibility of Prince Bismarck's retirement is still discussed. It is probable that the Prince will obtain partial relief from his onerous duties by the appointment of Prince Hohenlohe.

Bismarck Consents to Remain in Office.

LONDON, February 20—5:30 A. M.—The Madgdeburg *Gazette* says Prince Bismarck has consented to remain in office at the personal appeal of the Emperor.

SWEDEN.

Terrible Holocaust.

STOCKHOLM, February 19.—A match factory in Gottenburg, crowded with workpeople, took fire to-day. The flames spread with such rapidity that the employes in the upper stories were cut off from escape, many perished in the flames or were killed by jumping from the windows. Fifty-one lives are reported lost.

BY MAIL.

From Jamaica.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The steamship Alps arrived to-day. She brings the following particulars of the fire at Port-au-Prince, on the night of February 11th. About 10:30 P. M. a fire broke out in the city, and in a short time the flames illuminated the heavens for miles around. Pieces of burning wood fell on the deck of the steamship Alps, about a mile and a half from shore. The houses were principally of wood, and very dry, and with a scarcity of water and only three small engines, with hose about a garden size, it was impossible to combat the flames. The amount of damage done is estimated at two millions. Two-thirds of the city has been burned, and six or seven hundred families are rendered homeless. The fire is thought to have originated from the explosion of a barrel of kerosene. The fire was still burning when the Alps left.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 20, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, south and east winds, warmer and cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

The New Minnesota Senator.

ST. PAUL, February 19.—The first ballot to-day in the joint convention resulted in the election of S. J. McMillan to the United States Senate, in place of Ramsey, by a vote of eighty-two to sixty-one for Lochren. The Senator elect is at present the Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, is a man of unimpeachable integrity, of very considerable abilities, and always a Republican in politics. Though having been for many years on the benches of the District and Supreme Courts, his participation in political affairs has been limited to casting his vote. His age is about fifty. He is a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church.

Comparative Cotton Statement.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1875.

Net receipts at all United States ports this week, 94,637 bales; last year, 129,046; total to date, 2,830,640; last year, 2,949,490. Exports for the week, 87,775; last year, 98,282; total to date, 1,618,500; last year, 1,616,367. Stock at all United States ports, 842,868; last year, 839,333; stock at all interior towns, 130,514; last year, 145,346; stock at Liverpool, 773,000; same time last year, 628,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 296,000; last year, 301,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER

LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.

**R

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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T. P. HOUSTON .....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED,
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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1875:

DAILY GAZETTE:
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A copy is furnished gratuitously for every Club of Ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

PINCHBACK'S sky is clouded, once more. It is very doubtful if he ever attains the position of United States Senator. "So near, and yet so far."

THE evidence of Mrs. Frank Moulton, in the Beecher case, is, in our judgment, more damaging to him than that of any other witness who has yet testified.

THE House Committee on Pacific Railroads has decided to report the Texas and Pacific Railroad bill favorably. This is a great triumph, and we still hope that it may pass. Such a measure will go a great way toward reviving the industries of the country.

THE railway accident on the Pan Handle Railroad yesterday was one of those unfortunate events that could not be anticipated. The wonder is that with the extreme weather of the present Winter we have not had many such accidents. We regret extremely the severe injuries inflicted on Mr. McCullough, and hope he may speedily recover from his painful wounds.

WE ARE gratified to notice that Mayor McCarthy has begun to suppress institutions of the Can-Can order. He has determined to break up displays of an immoral nature, and in this course will be fully sustained by the better element in the community. Thus far, the course of the new Mayor has been wise and just. The item relating to appropriations, over which one or two sensational papers made so much outcry, really amounted to little, and in it the Mayor was right. The law clearly requires a certain appropriation for interest. The adjustment of the $52,000 item was a mere matter of book-keeping. What we want is the enforcement of law, and we shall have reform in its most practical shape. We think none will deny that the laws we have are all that can be desired. Hence the only thing needed is their right construction and rigid enforcement. This is what the Mayor very evidently aims at. In all such matters, it is a thousand times better to uphold him, than to be blatant with measures of wordy reform. We have had enough noise,—now is the time for deeds.

WE extend our cordial sympathies to the poor little dollar *Leader*, so plaintively pleaded for by its daily namesake, and the plea, however, that claims for certain papers a large daily circulation, because they do not have a large weekly circulation, we dissent from. The plea has been artfully made from time to time, that defect in the one was some evidence of strength in the other. When it is remembered that the circulation of the one issue depends, in a measure, on that of the other, it will be seen that the proof of defect in one direction is equal proof of defect in the other. We have given the figures from the postoffice to show that we send out about *four times* the weight of papers that the *Dispatch* does, and all it can do in reply is to declare that the Postmaster would not give the figures. We have those figures from a reliable source within the postoffice, and they are *true*. Therefore, we assume that a corresponding disparity exists elsewhere. We know no other place than the postoffice where the true *status* of circulation can be found out. We are willing to stand by the figures there, but not to enter the lying list of outside assertions.

ELECTION CERTIFICATES.

The Courts are engaged in counting the vote cast at the city election, and will probably complete its work to-day. This done and the question of issuing certificates of election to city officials will be in order. The officers who count the vote this year performed the same service last year, and issued certificates to the officials elected. Thus the Mayor, Controller, and Treasurer elected last year, received their certificates from this Board. The present election was held for the same terms of office as that of last year. If certificates are given those who received the vote of such Democrats as felt inclined to go to the polls, two sets of certificates will have been issued, for exactly the same terms of the same offices. These certificates are the *prima facie* evidence of the right of the parties to possession of the offices. The point is, can a Board issue two sets of certificates, —thus affording two sets of claimants the *prima facie* right to the same offices for identically the same terms? This question deserves to be maturely and carefully considered, and should not be acted on except in the light of the clearest conviction of duty and requirement of law.

The only point we have yet seen made, why an election should be held this year, is, that last year the city was not districted, in conformity with the requirements of the new Constitution. The general point that an election should not be held a year in advance of the time when the offices were to be filled, is met by the fact that in all parts of the State except Pittsburgh, and partially in this city, such elections have been held, and the result concurred in. We do not understand that it is even proposed to contest the right of Councilmen elected last year, to retain their offices. Hence, these offices are singled out for contest. The inconsistency of the proceeding is evident. If a part of the election is wrong, all is; if a portion of those elected can hold office, all should. Touching the districting, it is enough to say that the Democracy who inaugurated last year's election, in the eager belief that they could elect their candidates, and who had their ticket in the field before the Republican primaries were held, could have forced the districting just as readily as they did the election. It was only necessary for citizens to go into Court and apply for a commission to have had it appointed. They deliberately ignored the districting, and went fully into the contest.

The men who were candidates for city officers this year, voted for candidates, and one was a candidate for a city office, last year. They took part in the election, and, in two instances, at least, voted for, and helped elect, the identical persons who assumed office on the first of February, and whose positions they now propose to contest. Can a man legally vote twice to fill a given term of a given office, under the new Constitution? And if a person has done this, is he entitled to a certificate of election, for a term of office to which he helped elect another? These are questions worth considering.

Judge Sterrett has manifested a deep interest in the Taxpayers' movement,—as a citizen, being, of course entitled to do this, —and in one or two instances has taken steps that are being severely criticised. George Finley, for example, was appointed Inspector of Elections in his ward, as a Republican, when he had, as Secretary of the Taxpayers' Union, attached his name to an endorsement of the Democratic city ticket, and was thus presumably acting with the Democratic party. The polling place in certain wards have been changed, and an Inspector was appointed during election day. These matters at least show a drift of partiality that ought not to be allowed to influence in decisions that will be the outgrowth of an election in which the taxpayers were deeply interested. We are quite confident the other Judges will have an eye to this, and know that Judge Sterrett can rise above such personal impulses when acting in his capacity as a Judge.

Just the legal effect of withholding certificates we are not prepared to discuss. The claimants will be compelled, we judge, to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ to require the Judges to issue the desired papers. This might be made to bring the merits of the question before the higher court at once, and, thus a decision might be inexpensively reached, that will settle the entire question. We presume the purpose is to secure a legal decision, and it seems to us that this is an excellent method. It avoids delay, and saves expense. There is a seeming stultification in granting two sets of certificates that would thus be avoided. The vote of last year was over 14,000 to about 1,400 this year. It is clearly evident which represented the popular will. In all this, we do not seek to have avoided a judicial determination of the question, but for the peace of the public mind, the sooner it is done the better. Withholding certificates will compel this early settlement.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Winter is slowly passing away, and the Legislature has less than a month of time in which to complete business marked out. The number of laws to be enacted is but a tithe of what were acted upon each session, under the old system of special legislation. Such as are passed require, in most instances, a closer and more analytical examination than did the special laws of olden time. Then it was presumed that the person interested in a given bill attended to its phraseology, and if it was defective, that was his misfortune,—not that of the Legislator offering it. Now it is presumed that all bills will be made to conform to the Constitution, and, at the same time be made to represent the general interests of the State, rather than of any particular section. Legislation is now, theoretically at least, for the general good, and not in the interest of a class. Hence it requires closer attention, more patient and more careful consideration, and really greater skill than under the old plan. All this naturally involves time; but this again is met by the fewness in number of the bills presented. Much of the work, too, of preparing bills for consideration, devolves on the committees, and it may be fairly said that the several principal committees of the Legislature are much more important to their respective Houses than they were before the new Constitution was adopted. These facts afford a reason why the actual passage of bills may be delayed, at the beginning of a session, but they also imply great progress in the work of legislation at a later date. We take all these facts into account, in any criticism we may offer as to the management of the two legislative bodies.

It is generally conceded that the House is not nearly so far advanced as is the Senate in the transaction of business. The latter body has already nearly cleared its calendar of bills, and can easily be prepared to adjourn at the time agreed upon by the two Houses. It has accomplished this by attending closely to business, and not wasting time in absurd and foolish debate. The House is confessedly so far behind with its business that it does not hope to be prepared for adjournment at the time fixed. It hopes that the Senate will agree to prolong the session, but this is not probable. The threat is made, the authorization of this possibility. Should the appropriation bill will be held back. As this bill becomes the order of the day on the first Monday in March, and cannot be put aside till disposed of, we do not see how, so far as the general appropriation bill is concerned, it can be kept back. As to other legislation, important to the administration of the Government, if it is not attended to during the regular session, the Governor will be compelled to call a special session, the expense of which will probably aggregate $100,000.

The question is being somewhat nervously discussed,—where will the responsibility for this rest? In anticipation of the possibility of such extra session, the Democracy are already engaged in the effort to prove that Republicans will be the responsible parties. A few facts will dispel this absurdity. There are several causes for the waste of time in the House, all of which centre in the operations of the Democrats. 1. An utterly incompetent Speaker was elected. Putting aside the fact that his inability to control the House, and hold it closely to business has occasioned a waste of time, his decisions have, in a number of instances, been so grossly unparliamentary, that the House has spent time in squabblings, and even transacted business that later had to be entirely put aside. Even the *Patriot*, at Harrisburg, rebukes him for his course on the Local Option bill. His rulings on this subject have been so strange, that the House is in a perfect tangle as to the proper place, on the calendar, of the bill to repeal Local Option. His trouble with Mr. Wolfe, whereby a week was wasted, was entirely unnecessary. Thus an incompetent Speaker has seriously delayed legislation. 2. At the outset the Democrats were so full of resolutions of a partisan character, that time was wasted on them. They had no bearing whatever on the work of legislation, but were purely and offensively partisan. Very naturally and properly, Republicans fought them. They should not have been introduced. In the Senate, in which the Republicans are in the ascendant, no such foolish business was allowed. Thus much time was lost. 3. A foolish partisan perversity, that led the Democratic members to support the Speaker, right or wrong, has also delayed legislation. This is the most unaccountable circumstance of all. There are Democrats in the House that know what is proper, but partisanship has run away with sense, and wrong has been sustained, and Republicans insulted. It is charged that Republicans insist on the reading of the minutes, and all rules of order. Why should they not, in face of the intense and violent partisanship manifested? What security have they of the correctness of the record, except as they hear it read? Why should they help out of a dilemma those who have not even shown them ordinary courtesy? The test of the relative efficiency of the two parties can be easily made. The Senate is Republican, the House Democratic. The one that compels an extra session, by having unfinished business, will be responsible before the people.

PERSONAL.

ALL the monarchs in Europe will recognize Alfonso—except Don Carlos.

DR. DE KOVEN has accepted the office of Bishop of the diocese of Illinois.

LORD LYONS gives the best dinners in Paris, and invites the lions of society to devour them.

STANLEY is said to be under contract with the New York *Herald* not to marry while in Africa.

"PERPENDICULAR dead men done in marble," is the epigrammic criticism upon Vinnie Ream's statuary.

THE Marquis of Lorne and his wife, the Princess Louise, contemplate visiting this country during the ensuing Summer.

OFFENBACH gave away his daughter as the bride of M. Toural, at the Church of Notre Dame de Lorette, Paris, January 20.

THE Grand Dutchess Constantine, of Russia, has the finest hair jewelry in the world. The Grand Duke wears a wig, being entirely bald.

COUNT CATACAZY, who was Russian ambassador at Washington for several years, is engaged in business in Mexico that is proving a perfect Bonzana.

MR. ALEXANDER AGASSIZ has gone to South America to explore and investigate the natural history of Lake Titicaca. He will spend several months on the tour.

THE Princess Thyra, of Denmark, whom rumor has at one time or another assigned to half the marriageable princes in Europe, is once more the victim of matrimonial gossip. Her Royal Highness is now destined for no less a personage than the Prince Imperial.

GEN. BUTLER has been invited to deliver the address at the Maryland Agricultural Fair next fall. He has declined, saying he expected to be traveling in Europe at that time.

DELEGATE ELECT Thomas M. Patterson, of Colorado, has arrived in Washington, to urge the passage by the Senate of the House bill for the admission of Colorado as a State of the Union.

THE following appointments of Spanish Ministers abroad are announced: Senor Rances to England, Bedmar to Russia, Merry to Germany, Coello to Italy, and Tetman to Austria.

JOSEPH has just died in Paris. He was remarkable only as the sole survivor of the family which Traupman tried to extirpate. He wrote a history of that crime in verses, and the verses were bad enough to inspire some regret that Traupman missed him.

IT is announced that the will of the late Gerrit Smith proves that an estate worth over $1,000,000 was left by him. The sum of $40,000 is distributed to small bequests, and of the remainder, one-half was left to his wife, one-quarter to Col. Green Smith, and one-quarter to Mrs. Col. Miller.

THE friends of the late Admiral Winslow are about to place over his grave at Mount Auburn a granite bowlder weighing several tons, taken from the summit of Kearsarge Mountain in New Hampshire, surmounted by a granite shaft emblematic of the ship and mountain he rendered famous.

WAGNER is said to have got together an orchestra of 150 musicians, "chosen from the most distinguished instrumentalists of Germany," for the representation of the "Nibelungen-Ring" in his new theatre. The first vocal rehearsal will take place in July next, and the general rehearsals in June and July, 1876.

GOVERNOR TILDEN and Mayor Wickham, of New York, have had a correspondence in relation to the removal of municipal officers. The Governor declines to approve or disapprove any act of removal by the Mayor before he has submitted to him all the proofs and documents in the case, and adds that in case the Mayor persists in denying his (the Governor's) rights to proofs in his (the Mayor's) possession, he will, when the business of his office permits, make an independent investigation.

At twenty-two years of age, Mrs. Catharine McCall (in spite of her sonorous name) lost her speech. She married Mr. McCall, saying, "Yes," we suppose by signs, and for forty-two years that gentleman has led a life of quiet blessedness. No curtain lectures; no breakfast diatribes; no discontinuary nagging whatever. But on the 20th of January, suddenly, mysteriously, and extemporaneously, Mrs. McCall recovered the power of talk, thus putting Mr. McCall in the category of common husbands. At any rate, the old lady will have a big job to make up for lost time.

CALIFORNIA has just lost by death, two of her most useful citizens—James T. Ryan, who died at Vallejo, on the 6th inst., and Henry Comins, who died in San Francisco on the same day. Mr. Ryan was once State Senator from Humboldt county. At the same time the Aquilla sunk, in the Bay of San Francisco, with the United States monitor Comanche on board, Mr. Ryan took the contract to raise and rebuild the iron-clad for the United States. He successfully recovered all the material, and was rebuilding the monitor at the time of his death. Mr. Owens was also a well-known shipbuilder.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

SAN FRANCISCO took 89,419,200 drinks of lager-beer last year.

THE Greeley *Tribune* announces that the coal fields of Colorado are larger than the whole area of New England.

A MEMBER of a Baltimore, Md., firm, which settled with its creditors at forty cents on a dollar, thirteen years ago, went to Boston the other day, and paid up his share of the sixty per cent. due to residents of that city.

A PARAGRAPH is going the rounds that a certain Senator refuses to bring his wife to Washington because she is "so cussed homely and has no manners." Look for the sudden appearance of every Senator's wife within the next fortnight.

THE attendance in the public schools of West Virginia during 1874 was 108,356, the school population being 173,462. The whole number of schools in the State was 3,023 against 2,857 in 1873. The average salary of teachers is $32 per month. The total average cost per pupil was $6.59.

THE Remington Gun Works, at Ilion, N. Y., upon a contract for 1,000 men, night and day, upon a contract for 500,000 Peabody-Martini rifles for the Turkish Government, and are turning out about 600 of them daily.

A CLERGYMAN, at a recent teachers' meeting in Ohio, said that teachers are too often selected in the wrong way. "Examiners make an intellectual requirement in straight-jacket style, and pay no attention whatever to the peculiar, natural, and innate adaptedness of the teacher for the profession, and thus men and women are found at the head of our schools who are no more able to develop the human mind than a Modoc is to draw a picture of the heavenly Jerusalem with charcoal."

AN effort is being made to form in England a company for planting rice in South Carolina. Land owners in the latter State who are without the means of improving their property, or of even placing it under ordinary cultivation, are anxious to secure foreign capital for the development of the State's natural resources. Within the last few years there has been a great deal of business activity developed in Charleston, which city is seeking at the same time to extend its connections with the West, and improve its harbor for European traffic. If the State could get released from political disorders and corruptions, it would soon become more prosperous than at any time before the war.

D. APPLETON & Co., are planning a new series, which will probably be called "The Popular Science Series." The volumes will be smaller than those of the International Series, and will have about 200 pages each. The first volume will be Quatrefage's "Natural History of Man," the interesting and fully illustrated work printed in *The Popular Science Monthly* by installments. "The Science of Music," by Sidney Taylor, and "Health," by Dr. Edward Smith, author of the books on "Foods and Diet," will be among the early issues. Ferdinand Papillon's books on "Nature and Life," as translated by Mr. Aug. R. Macdonough for *The Popular Science Monthly*, will be published in book form by D. Appleton & Co.

FOREIGN NOTES.

THIS is the form in which they say the despatch first came:—"Emperor of China dead; Prince Kung will be regent; head physician of the court decapitated."

AN important geographical discovery of a great lake in the Brahmaputra Valley has been made by a half breed Thibetan, who had received instructions from the English engineers in India.

CARLYLE, Ruskin, Tennyson, Browning and some other distinguished Englishmen are reported to have signed a memorial protesting against the horrible cruelties too often perpetrated under the pretext of scientific vivisection.

THE British Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is of the opinion that vivisection "should be dealt with cautiously." So it answers a petition that it takes steps to have this resource of science not suppressed, but regulated. Sir William Ferguson, Mr. Tennyson, and Mr. Carlyle, were among the signers of the petition.

THE priests usually capture the women, and the action of the ladies of Guanajuato, Mexico, shows that sweet-scented town to be no exception to the rule. Observe their oath: "We promise not to recognize as father, brother, or husband anybody who, directly or indirectly, took part in the action of Congress expelling the Sisters of Charity." If a squad of young Yanks got aboard in Guanajuato it is not hard guessing who would be recognized and who wouldn't, we are constrained to think.

THE crews of the Russian Navy serving on board ship or on shore in 1874 amounted to 25,787 men; 3,500 of them belonged to the Black Sea fleet, 1,400 to the Caspian fleet, 500 to the Aral fleet, and 2,450 to the Siberian fleet, the remaining 18,000 being numbered with the Baltic establishment. There were 19 Admirals, 30 Vice Admirals, 32 Rear Admirals, 205 first-class Captains, 97 second-class Captains, 303 Captain Lieutenants, 43 Lieutenants, and 125 Midshipmen of the special corps attached to the navy. The navigation detachment contained five Generals and 308 staff officers, the naval artillery four Generals and 197 staff officers, the naval engineers six Generals and 139 staff officers, the naval mechanicians, two Generals and 543 staff officers, the naval architect corps eight Generals and 48 staff officers.

Sisters.

There is nothing so beneficially educating to a young man as the companionship of sisters. They laugh him out of those little awkwarnesses of manner which otherwise might become habitual. They refine him unconsciously in all matters of taste and politeness. They nip the little buds of puppyist which, under other circumstances, might flaunt their flowers before less partial eyes. When brothers refuse to accompany their sisters, in order to dance attendance upon other young ladies, let them remember who made them presentable and agreeable to the "other young ladies."

A TERRIBLE SEA DISASTER.

Five Corpses Found Frozen to the Decks of a Schooner.

ST. PIERRE, N. F., January 28.—During the terrible weather which prevailed on this coast since the new year set in great damage has been done to shipping in the adjacent harbors, and several wharves and moorings have been so badly wrecked as to cause the owners insufferable expense. But of all the accidents none are worthy of notice in view of the appalling catastrophe which was revealed here at the dawn of this morning. Mr. Guillaume Perot, keeper of the St. Pierre Lighthouse, was aroused by his wife at half past 5 A.M. to-day, she expressing a fear that she had heard the crashing of timber below where their quarters in the lighthouse are. As the sea or the wind was not running very high at the time, Perot himself could distinctly hear at intervals the heavy bumping of what he knew to be a vessel upon the rocks. He dressed himself hurriedly and ran to the house of a French fisherman named Folquet, who, with his three sons and the lighthouse-keeper, went to the moorings of their boats on the beach. There they found a schooner on her beam ends, and she was being badly shattered by successive collisions with the heavy boulders that prop out from the headland. The fishermen launched a boat, but before they were ready to put out for the wreck she veered about, and was fast drifting on the beach. In less than fifteen minutes the rudderless craft was stranded and they could board her with the aid of planks laid upon the lopsided hull, which was literally cased with ice, as were the decks, the rigging, and the stumps of her dismantled spars. Out of the galley two human legs protruded, and, upon investigation, the fishermen found that they belonged to the corpse of a colored man, whose face was frozen to the deck and whose body was stiff and hard as the ice that surrounded it. The steering gear had all been swept away with the rudder, and the vessel must have been for weeks at the mercy of the elements. In the forecastle three bodies were found, which had been either frozen or starved to death, for no provisions could be found on board. A corpse was found on its face beside a coil of rope near the galley, and like the rest, it was as hard as a stone imbedded in a surface of ice. The cabin windows had been broken in by heavy seas, and the Captain's stateroom and the mates' bunks were solidly cased with ice. There was a box of matches and some kindling wood frozen in the ice near where the stove or "bogy" had stood before the severe lurching of the vessel or the force of the seas threw it down. A corpse was found at the downward end of the cabin with the stove shading the face. it wore a heavy reefing jacket, muffler, sea-boots, and "sou wester" hat. The fishermen think that this was the Captain. The two mates they say, must have been drowned, as no trace of them except their trunks and clothing could be found. The rigid, ghastly aspects of the corpses struck terror into the very souls of the hardy fishers who had witnessed many a horrible scene of death on that stormy coast. They had to use force to literally cut the bodies out of the ice, and by direction of the Prefect of Police here they were laid in a heated apartment in the jail to be thawed out. The varied bluish and snow-white shades on limbs, nose, and tips of fingers of the dead men revealed the fact that they had been badly frostbitten before death, and in that way, perhaps, disabled from doing ship duty. The schooner's name is the Louis Patineau, of Gaspe Bay, Quebec. Her papers have been handed over to the Collector of Customs, and Mr. Metcalf, who will make all due inquiries. The cargo, consisting of lumber, has been claimed by the fishermen.—*Brooklyn Union.*

THE OLD STORY.

Two Educated New England Boys in the Peaceful South.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

The recent issue of the Nashua (N. H.) *Telegraph* gives the particulars of the alleged murder in Louisiana of two graduates of Dartmouth College. These two young men, it seems, were college-mates—one, A. B. Long, talented, strong-hearted, resolute, graduated in 1858; the other, Frank Perkins, was still in college when the rebellion broke out, and at first rallied for troops enlisted in the 20th Regiment to fight for his country. He was the first soldier Dartmouth sent to the war. When the war closed, Long, having read law and been admitted to the bar, was in New Orleans, and four bales of cloth at the North heard of him as justifying all the bright promise of his college days. Afterward he was appointed to a judicial position in the city. Still later came the news that he had committed suicide by cutting his throat in his own office. This report reached his old friend Perkins, who, by his ability and integrity, had come to be the agent of a line of steamships running between St. Louis and New Orleans, and he went to New Orleans to investigate the affair. There he learned that Long, instead of committing suicide, had been murdered by a band of White Leaguers, to whom he had given offence by some of his judicial decisions, that no attempt had been made to discover his murderers, and that the whole White League ring covered the fiends of the noted Radical. Perkins at once published a card offering five thousand dollars for the arrest and conviction of the persons who had committed the crime; but in less than a week he was himself, pursued, shot down, and his body flung into the street. Such is the story told by the New Hampshire paper of the fate of the two Dartmouth graduates.

In its essential features this melancholy story strongly resembles the case of the Zook brothers from Lancaster county, murdered at Vicksburg, excepting that the gentleman who went down to arrest the murderers, and did it, was fortunate enough to escape with lishife.

SEARCH FOR CHARLEY ROSS.

His Father Visiting the Haunts of Mosher and Douglas.

On Friday, February 12, the father of the kidnapped Charley Ross and Detective John McGibbon, of Philadelphia, arrived in New Brunswick, N. J., on foot, much fatigued. They left South Amboy in the morning, and visited every visible human habitation between the latter place and Washington on South River, on a clew given them at South Amboy by Charles Applegate, who was on familiar speaking terms with the kidnappers, Mosher and Douglas, and who knew that they were in the habit of sailing up the Raritan river as far as Cheesequakes Creek about every two weeks in August and September. They are guided in the search by Mr. Applegate, who also accompanied them. Mr. Ross and the detective held a consultation with Mayor De Russy and Chief of Police Oliver with the view of securing their assistance. The search was continued in all the country round about New Brunswick on Saturday, and on Sunday and Monday of this week, and much valuable information, it is said, was obtained. On Monday night Mr. Ross returned to Philadelphia, too ill to continue the search. He and Detective McGibbon left Philadelphia on February 8th, since which time they have searched Red Bank, the Highlands, and both banks of the Raritan river. The search is still in progress.

There is no good foundation for the opinion attributed to the Pinkerton detective, that Charlie Ross is dead. He was never subjected to any surgical operation before he was stolen, and the complaint of the bladder was so slight as to have been entirely unknown to the child's father, and to have yielded easily to ordinary domestic medical treatment. That the child may be dead is possible; but the chances in his favor largely preponderate. He has always been a stout, healthy child, and is pretty well known to have been alive at the time of the killing of his abductors. There has certainly been nothing learned since that indicates his death.

Cooley's Hen.

Cooley has had some trouble with one of his hens. She wanted to set, and he didn't want her to. He put her under a barrel, ducked her at the pump, threw her into the air, and reasoned with her, but she would persist in going back to the nest. Finally he puts a hot porcelain egg under her; but she skipped about until it cooled, and then she returned and sat on the egg with the air of having resolutely determined to hatch a set of crockery and a couple of flower-pots out of the experiment. Then Cooley resolved to blow her off. He placed half a pound of gunpowder under the nest, and laid a slow match out into the yard. As soon as he saw the hen safely seated, he went into the kitchen to get light. Meantime, Mrs. Cooley entered the hen-house to hunt for eggs, and to ascertain if that idiotic chicken was sitting yet. Then Cooley came out and fired the train. In a couple of minutes there was a fearful explosion. A second later, Mrs. Cooley emerged precipitately from the door with her mouth full of feathers, her hair full of blazing straw and warm blood, and an assortment of drumsticks, gizzards and claws distributed around her dress. Then she made a dash at Cooley. What the result was I do not know. But I met him the following Tuesday with court-plaster on his nose and a look of subjection in his eyes, and he informed me confidentially that the next hen of his that wanted to set, might set in peace throughout the ages of time and all through the unending cycles of eternity before he would bother himself about her.

A CIRCUIT preacher in Missouri prayed for rain one night at a farmer's house, and the farmer, who had a horse race arranged for the next day, was so mad that he turned the good man out of doors.

A CHARMING WOMAN.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

A charming woman, I've heard it said
By other women as light as she;
But all in vain I puzzle my head
To find wherein the charm may be.
Her face, indeed, is pretty enough
And her form is quite as good as the best,
Where nature has given the bony stuff,
And a clever milliner all the rest.

Intelligent? Yes, in a certain way;
With the feminine gift of ready speech,
And knows very well what not to say
Whenever the theme transcends her reach.
But turn the topic on things to wear,
From an opera cloak to a *robe de nuit*—
Hats, tissues, or bonnets—'twill make you stare
To see how fluent the lady can be.

Her laugh is hardly a thing to please;
For an honest laugh must always start
From a gleesome mood, like a sudden breeze,
And her's is purely a matter of art—
A muscular motion made to show
What nature designed to lie beneath
The finer month; but what can she do,
If *that* is ruined to show the teeth?

To her seat in church—a good half mile—
When the day is fine she is sure to go,
Arrayed, of course, in the latest style
La mode de Paris has got to show;
And she puts her hand on the velvet pew
(Can hands so white have a taint of sin?)
And thinks how her prayer book's tint of blue
Must harmonize with her milky skin?

Ah! what shall we say of one who walks
In fields of flowers to choose the weeds?
Reads authors of whom she never talks,
And talks of authors she never reads?
By other women as light as she;
But all in vain I puzzle my head
To find wherein the charm may be.
—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

HUMOROUS.

HE got a fish-bone in his throat,
And then he sang an angel note,
Is the latest obituary.

A SMALL boy says he has felt slippers, and does not like the feeling. For his mother's wear he recommends a lighter material.

AN Indiana editor sighs for the return of the good old days when the office received enough Patent Office reports to keep every stove red hot from November to March.

A SAVING HUSBAND.—"George, dear, don't you think it is rather extravagant of you to eat butter with that delicious jam?" "No, love—economical! Same piece of bread does for both!"

THIS is the way a German reporter got it: "Mr. Tilton then read a poem which Mr. Tilton had dedicated to Fraulein Aimee. This created much laughter, as each verse ended with the words, Aimee, Aimee, sick of thee."

THE *Observer* gives the following scene on the cars not many miles from Utica: Enter a lady, who addresses a well-known railroad official: "Mr.——, do you think that Mr. Beecher is guilty?" "Guilty of what, madam?" Exit lady, suffused with blushes.

"I HADN'T a chance like some boys," remarked a man in a street car yesterday, as he squirted tobacco juice over the straw; my father was too poor to give me an education." "But if I had been he," replied a little girl, as she gathered up her skirts, "I'd have given you manners or broken my neck trying to!"

A YOUNG LADY on returning home from a party one evening, was asked by her mother what was the matter with her lips, they looked so very strange. "O!" she replied, "they have been *chap-ped*. "Well," answered her mother, "what are you going to do for them?" "I think," she replied, "I will have them *men-ded*."

HEADS.

A Boy's Idea Concerning Them.

A little twelve years old boy in one of the South Side schools has written a composition on "heads." As follows: "Heads are of different shapes and sizes. They are full of notions. Large heads do not always hold the most. Some persons can tell just what a person is by the shape of his head. High heads are the best kind. Very knowing people are called long-headed. A man that won't stop for anything or anybody is called hot-headed. If he isn't quite so bright, they call him soft-headed; if he won't be coaxed nor turned, they call him pig-headed. Animals have large heads. The heads of fools slant back. Our heads are all covered with hair, except bald-heads. There are other kind of heads besides our heads. There are barrel-heads, heads of sermons, and some ministers used to have fifteen heads to one sermon; pin-heads; head of cattle, as the farmer calls his cows and oxen; head-wind; drum-heads; cabbage-heads; at legger-heads; come to a head, like a boil; heads of chapters; head him off; head of the family, and go ahead—but first be sure you are right."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.
Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN THE
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Grates and Stoves,
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EDUCATIONAL.
NEWELL INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Spring Session of Twenty Weeks opens February 1st.
For terms, &c., apply to DR. NEWELL,
ja25:m42 255 Penn avenue.

HAZARD POWDER CO.'S
Sporting and Mining Powder.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors, and dealers by keg or car load, at Low Prices. Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
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ja23:m57
Buy a Lot in Ashchenez.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS.
Saturday, February 20.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
NEW DRESS GOODS!
Suitable for present and early Spring wear, at
EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
New Mohair Alpacas, all colors.
Pongees and Silk Mixed Goods.
Bright Colored Plaids.
New Black Mohair Alpacas.
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New Delaines, Tycoon Repps, &c.
New Poplins, De Beges, &c.
New Mourning Dress Goods.
New Black Dress Silks.
Colored Dress Silks, all shades.
Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 25c to 75c per yard.
Bargains unsurpassed in the United States.
At 12½ to 25 cents,
Very Desirable Dress Goods.
Best Black Dress Silks,
At $1, $1.25, $1.37, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.
LADIES' MADE-UP SUITS,
NEW SPRING STYLES,
From Latest Paris and Vienna Patterns.
New Woolen and Paisley Shawls.
Ladies' Jackets and Sacques.
Mourning Shawls, all qualities.
Everything new and desirable offered in American or European markets will be found on our counters.
NEW GOODS.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
RETAIL STORES.
We are now opening our new line of
LADIES' MUSLIN CHEMISES,
Night Gowns, Toilet Sacques,
SKIRTS AND DRAWERS.
ALSO,
Misses' Chemises, Night Gowns
Drawers and Skirts,
With and without waists. These goods are made up in the very best manner, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious.
FRESH LOT OF
HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,
At Very Low Prices.
NAINSOOKS,
Allover Tucks and with Revering.
VIC. LAWN,
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NEW STYLES LINEN
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Ladies' Costumes, Shawls, Sacques
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Of every description, new, fresh and clean,
At Our Standard Low Prices.
Sheeting and Pillow-Case Muslins.
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 20, 1875.

The even flow of events leaves little that is novel or new to be said, as to purely financial transactions. In other departments there is more in the outlook than in the reality. A crumb of comfort comes to our manufacturers in the report of yesterday that the Texas & Pacific Railroad bill will be affirmatively reported by the committee having it in charge. This accomplished, and there is hope of its passage. Once passed and it will do much toward reviving the iron and other industries of the country. The puddler difficulty still continues. We regret that our friends, the puddlers, should remain unconvinced that our manufacturers are making the best offer they can. If they would resume work, at present figures, and thus develop trade, we are well satisfied that soon they will recover full rates, and regular work.

The New York stock market is still in a declining mood,—while gold ranges high.

—Money all along the Atlantic seaboard seems to be centreing at the largest cities, not only at the banks, but in the hands of private lenders, and little in a business way presents itself for its profitable use. While this is confessedly true the banks all show a full line of loans, and as rates are low, the banks, from the large amount out, must be making money, as there are few if any losses. Says the *Ledger*: We still quote call loans at 3, 4 and 5 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper at 5 per cent., strictly first-class single-name paper at 5@5½ per cent., loans on Government collateral at 5 per cent., and on first-class bonds and stocks at 6@7 per cent. The current rate of call loans at New York is 2½@3 per cent., and at Boston at about the same rates as are quoted here in Philadelphia.

—It is announced from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury has determined to use the Treasury money in his control first, to the payment of the interest on the public debt; second, to the requirements of the law concerning the sinking fund; and, third, to meet the appropriations for annual expenditures, reserving of these the public improvements for the last, and if the money runs short, work upon them will have to stop. The conclusion of the Secretary is a wise one, and is a sure road to economy.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
Gold	114⅜	114⅝
U. S. Sixes—1881—coupon	119½	119¾
5-20 1862 "	116¼	116⅝
20—1864 "	117⅛	117⅜
" 1865 "	118⅛	118⅜
" 1865 new.	118⅛	118⅜
" 1867 "	119⅛	119⅜
" 1868—coupons	119⅛	119⅜
10-40's	114⅝	114¾
Currency 6's	119¼	119½
New 5 per cents.	114⅝	114¾
10-40's—coupons	117	117
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101	101⅜
Erie	27¾	27⅝
I. C.	87	87½
C. C. & I. C.	5¾	6
St. Paul	34½	34⅝
Do. Pref	57	57½
Michigan Southern	73⅝	73⅞
Do Central	74	74⅛
North Western—common	42¾	43⅛
Do. Pref	54½	54⅝
Rock Island	103⅜	103⅝
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	96½	96¾
Pacific Mail	32¼	32⅜
Western Union Telegraph	71⅛	72⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅛	24¼
Union Pacific	39¼	39½
Toledo & Wabash	10⅝	10⅞
Harlem	128	128
Adams Express	100½	100⅝
American Express	63¾	63⅞
U. S. Express	58	58½
Wells, Fargo & Co Express	89½	89⅝
Quicksilver		34⅝
Fort Wayne	97⅜	97⅝
Manibal & St. Joseph	19⅝	19⅞
Panama	111	112

Luther S. Kaufman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	54⅝	
" scrip	107	
Reading	56¾	
United Cos. of N. J.	192	
Old Colony	114⅜	114⅝
Lehigh Valley	62	63½
Central Transportation	44	45
Kingdon	3½	
A. V. R. R. 7-20	91	
P. C. & St. L. 7's		77

NEW YORK, February 19, 1875.

Money 2½@3; prime mercantile per 4 to 6. Sterling was steady at 483@483½ for sixty days and 486½ for sight. The dry goods imports for the week were $3,500,000. The customs receipts were $492,000. Government bonds were steady. Railroad and State bonds were quiet. Stocks were dull and featureless. The transactions aggregated 119,000 shares, of which 17,000 were Pacific Mail, 34,000 Western Union, 10,000 Northwest, 15,000 Lake Shore, 18,000 Ohio, 5,000 Wabash, and 7,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U.S. coupons of 1881, 119½; 5-20's of '62, 116⅜; do of '64, 117⅜; do of '65, 119⅝; do 10-40's, 114⅝; do of '67, 119⅛; do of '68, 119⅛; currency 6s, 119.

State Bonds.—Missouri 6s, 86⅞; Tennessee, old, 82; do new, 74½; Virginia, new, 70; do old 39; North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 13.

Stocks.—Canton, 60; Western Union Telegraph Company, 72¼; Quicksilver, 34½; Adams Express, 101; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 89½; American Merchants Union Express, 68½; do preferred, 98½; Pacific Mail, 32¼; New York Central, 101½; Erie, 27⅝; do preferred, 44; Harlem, 128; do pref'd, 128; Michigan Central, 74½; Pittsburgh, 99½; Northwestern common, 43¼; do preferred, 54½; Rock Island, 103⅜; New Jersey Central, 96⅝; St. Paul, 34½; do preferred, 55; Toledo & Wabash, 10⅝; do, preferred, 25; Fort Wayne, 97⅜; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 97; do preferred, 111; Ohio & Mississippi, 24⅛; Central, Columbus & Cincinnati, 63½; Burlington & Quincy, 103; Lake Shore, 73⅝; Panama, 111; Hagton & Quincy, 101; Union Pacific, 39½; Illinois Central, 96⅝; Union, 93½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 109½.

LONDON, February 19—4 P. M.—Consols: money, 92⅝@93; account, 92⅝@93; 5-20's of '62, 107¾; do '67, 107⅞; 10-40's, 104; New 5's, 105¾; New York Central, 92; Erie, 27; Illinois Central, 97⅜.

PARIS, February 19.—Rentes 6 ⅛ of 1862, 99. FRANKFORT, February 19.—5-20 [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Feb. 19, 1875.

There is nothing new or specially important to note in the commercial situation, and we have still to report business generally dull, though somewhat better than it has been; prices for most of the staple commodities are steady and firm. The railroad war is the principal topic of discussion in trade circles, and it is probable that the end of this struggle is in sight, where will give some impetus to the distribution of merchandise. Unfortunately for Pittsburgh, she will not be enabled to reap the same advantage from the war as many other points, for want of direct competing line westward.

APPLES—Sales, in a jobbing way, at $2@3 per bbl, as to quality.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₱ gal.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged; mediums, $1.70@1.80 ₱ bush; navies, $1.90@2.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand, but the supply is fully equal to present wants, and prices remain about as last quoted, 28@30c for prime to choice rolls; the general tone and spirit of the market, however, is scarcely as strong as it has been.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The demand is rather better, and with the supply pretty well reduced, prices are firmer; we now quote at 3@3½c.

CRANBERRIES—$10@14 ₱ bbl.

CHEESE—The demand is rather better, but not withstanding the market is firmer, prices remain as last quoted; 16@17 for prime Ohio Goshen, and 17@18 for New York do.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged: Apples, 7@8c, and Peaches, 8@9, for halves, according to quality.

EGGS—The supply continues light, and prices, in consequence, are fully sustained; fresh, 25@27c.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged. We quote: Spring wheat flours, $5.40 to $5.50 for Wisconsin, and $5.50 to $5.75 for Minnesotas. Winter wheat, $5.50 to $5.75 for red and $6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.90@5.75.

GROCERIES—The grocery trade continues quiet, but it is hoped that there will soon be an improvement, for which there is plenty of room. The demand is still restricted mainly to supplying immediate wants, and it appears to be the policy of the trade generally to carry no more stock than is absolutely necessary. As noted in our last report, country buyers are buying more freely than city dealers, demonstrating that people in the country are better situated, financially and in many other respects, and there is no reason why this should not be; the former had good crops and obtained good prices for everything he had to sell, while the masses in the cities, in consequence of the scarcity of labor and the low rates therefor, have barely been able to make a living. Hence retailers in the city feel so severely the effects of the panic more than those in the

country; the former have a great deal trusted out to people that cannot pay, even if so disposed, while the latter should have but little trouble as regards collections, for reasons already stated.

SUGARS.

Crushed..... 11		Standard B.....10¼	
Granulated..... 11		Ex C Standard 10	
Powdered..... 11		Demarara..... 9½@10¼	
Standard A.....10¾		Porto Rico..... 8¾@ 9¾	
N. O. Sugar.. 8¾@ 9¼			

SYRUPS.

Sugar house ... 35@40		Sugar Drips... 55@60	
Maryland..... 45		White Drips... 60@65	
Silver Drips... 55		Extra Golden. 65@70	

COFFEES.

Rio Good.....21	@22
Rio Prime.....23	@24
Rio Fancy.....25	@26
Roasted Rio, in ₱ packages.....25	
Roasted Java, in ₱ packages.....27½	
Roasted Java, in ₱ packages.....30	
Roasted Java loose.....30½	

RICE.

Rangoon ₱ lb.....7	@7½	Patna ₱ lb.....7¾@8	
Carolina ₱ lb.....8	@8½		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans ..	73@75
Demarara.....	50@55		

GRAIN—The grain markets are more active, and with the exception of Wheat, there is a firmer feeling. The Oat market has stiffened up somewhat within the past couple of days, and prices are a shade higher; sales to-day at 43½@44c for mixed and 45@46c for good to prime white, free in elevator—sales reported at 44c on track and 46c free. Wheat continues quiet and unchanged; Penna and Ohio red, $1.14@1.16; ditto amber and white, $1.18@1.20, with more inquiry for the former than the latter. Corn continues in steady demand and prices are fully sustained; mixed, 74@75c; yellow, 76@77c. Shelled Corn is quotable at 72@73 for mixed and 73@75 for prime yellow, free in elevator. Rye is scarce and in demand, but not quotably higher; $1.10@1.12.

There was a full attendance at the Chamber of Commerce to-day, and, while the bulk of the business was done by the grain and produce dealers, many other branches of trade were represented, including Flour, Groceries, Iron, Insurance and other important interests, to which it is unnecessary to refer here. Our merchants and manufacturers have long felt the necessity of such an institution, and they are determined to keep it up. Following sales were reported:

1 car No. 1 Timothy Hay at $22½ ₱ ton.
1 car High Mixed Shelled Corn, free, at 72c.
1 car White Oats, free, 66c.
1 car No. 1 Bran at $1.30 ₱ cwt.
1 car Yellow Ear Corn at 77c.
2 cars White Oats, on track, 64c.
1 car White Oats, free, 66c.
1 car No. 1 Red Wheat at $1.18.
1 car Amber and White Wheat at $1.16—on track.
2 cars White Oats, on track, 64c.
½ car No. 1 Bran at $1.30.
½ car No. 1 Middlings at $1.50.
3 cars Shelled Corn High Mixed, on track, 71c.
HOMINY—$4.25@4.50 ₱ bbl.
HAY—The market is fairly active and firmer, as the demand appears to be increasing, and prices are liable at $17 to $19 for prairie and timothy at $20@22 according to quality.

MILL FEED—Bran is firm, in demand, and higher; sales, by the carload, at $1.25@1.30 ₱ cwt. Chopped Feed at $1.50@1.60 and Middlings, $1.45@1.50.

ONIONS—$3@3½ ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—In light supply, and prices are rather better. Dressed Chickens, 12@14 cents per ₱; do. Turkeys, 16@17; live Chickens, 60@70c per pair; Ducks, 75@90c.

PROVISIONS—There is a very fair jobbing trade but no change weatever in prices, which we append, as follows:

Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb.....	13¼	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ₱ lb..	14½
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	10	Do., half barrels..	15
Hams, Plain S. C.	13¼	Lard—Refined Pure mer use in tierces	
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old....	18	Do., in ½ bbls.....	
Beef Tongues ₱ doz....	$7.00	Do., in ½ bbls.....	
Bacon Shoulders...	8½	Do., 4 ₱ lb caddies....	17¾
Short Side Sides....	11½	Do., 8 ₱ lb do.....	17¾
Clear Sides.....	12¾	Do., 5 ₱ lb do.....	17¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl..	$20.50	Do., 6 ₱ lb do.....	17¾
Mess Pork, Fat Backs..		Sausage.....	10
Lard Oil, per gal..	$1.12	Cheese, per lb....	13
Carbon Oil.....	12	Miner's Lard Oil..	85

¼ bbl Pigs Feet.... 1.00 | ¼ bbl Pigs Feet.... 2.00

SEEDS—Sales of some 200@300 bushels of Clover seed reported at $5.30@5.35. Timothy Seed is quiet and unchanged at $2.60@2.70.

TALLOW—City, 6½@6¾; country, 7¾@8.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Feb. 19, 1875.

The market for both Crude and Refined continues considerably excited and unsettled, and prices are so irregular that quotations are scarcely good for half an hour at a time, particularly as regards the former. To-day's dispatches quoted immediate shipment at $1.40, and United at wells at $1.55. The reported strikes recently have exerted a demoralizing effect upon the market, and but for the reports of a steady failure of the strikes in question, the effects of the strikes in question would be more decided. It will be noticed that there was but little difference to-day between "United" at wells and immediate shipment, which is attributed to a regular movement in the former. Refiners continue to buy very sparingly, the best evidence of which is the unusually light crude receipts, and the indications are that they will continue to adhere closely to the hand-to-mouth policy, until the markets assume a more settled and healthier position. Refined is quiet and without important change; quoted at 11¾ for immediate delivery on cars here, to go to Baltimore; 11¾ for last half of March, and 12½ for March delivered in Baltimore. There is no movement here in Philadelphia delivery, and as a market it is now of but little interest to Pittsburgh manufacturers.

The Barrel trade continues dull and prices are nominally unchanged at $1.05@1.10 for countries; city trade ruled at $1.25, but there are no buyers.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
J A Bostwick & Co	Shaheen O W	225
J A Bostwick & Co	cosmos O W	548
B S Duncan	Fairview O W	631
Total		1,404

The Strikes and the British Iron Trade.

It is stated that no appreciable effect upon the market for new iron rails has been experienced to-day as a consequence of the lock-out in South Wales. In an active state of the demand, such a lock-out, curtailment of supply would, it is forcibly said, have created excitement, and have given an upward turn to prices in the unaffected district of Staffordshire, to which a transfer of orders would, in Cleveland, say, in the course of business have been largely made. Nothing of the kind had, however, transpired on 'Change this afternoon, nor is any pressure for delivery of iron, at present, anticipated, even should the Welsh collieries and iron workers remain obdurate for some time to come. The American demand for iron rails is apparently becoming defunct, and, as the chief impetus to the export trade has, as it usually does, originated from that quarter as spring opens, its absence this year can only be counterbalanced by the wants of Russia, India, and the Australian colonies. It is satisfactory to learn that many rolling mills in the north of England would be ready to start at once upon fresh rail orders that could be secured even at cost price, so that no public works need be suspended in any part of the world from untoward silence of the metallurgical industries of South Wales, arising out of the existing labor struggle. The rates demanded, free on board at Middlesbrough, Hartlepool, and Stockton-on-Tees vary from £7 to £7 10s ₱ ton, according to specification, for new iron rails, on the London iron market this evening.—London Times, 18th.

The Tax on Tobacco.

The proposed additional tax on tobacco has had no very decided influence upon the market as yet. Holders naturally are somewhat firmer, and buyers have given a little more attention within a day or two to desirable parcels, but nothing in the way of large movements have taken place, nor does there appear to be any indications of a speculative feeling. Indeed, the trade view the additional impost as a matter quite practical at present, and prefer awaiting the actual passage of the law before taking active measures to neutralize the influence. In the event of the proposition as presented being accepted by Congress, we find many of the leading dealers who hold to the opinion that the effect will be to rather paralyze the trade and bring in a lighter revenue than anticipated. The failure of last year's crops and the small stocks on hand have already crowded prices up to about the extreme limit possible, and an additional burden will, it is thought, not only tend to diminish consumption to some extent, but cause manufacturers to keep their production down to the narrowest possible limit. In short, the movement is injudicious at the present time, as tending to retard business unfairly, and likely to realize much less favorable results in the way of Government income than seems to be expected of it.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The package trade in domestic cotton goods continues steady. Prints are less active. Ginghams and hosiery are in brisk request. Cotton goods are firm in first hands. And Lewiston ticks advanced one cent. Worsted and cotton dress goods are in fair demand. Cotton hosiery is active, with an upward tendency. Print cloths are very strong at 5¾c. Woolens and foreign goods are quiet, but steady in price.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 19, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 85¾c spot; 85¾c seller March; 87c seller April; No 3 81¼c; seller March 84¼c. Corn: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 63¼@ 63¾c bid seller April; 70¾c bid seller May; rejected 62½@64c. Oats: demand active and prices advanced; No 2 53¾c spot; 53½@53¾c seller March; 53½c seller April. Rye: demand fair and prices advanced; No 1 99@99½c. Barley steady and in moderate demand; No 2 $1.11 spot; $1.08 seller April.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs: receipts 2,000; market steady; heavy 8@8¼c. Pork dull and unsettled; nominal; $12.40@12.47½ seller March; $12.85 seller May. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm; middles 9½@9¾c; short clear middles 9¾c.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm at $1.04; held at $1.06@1.07.

On call Board, Wheat was lower; 85½@85¾c March; 86¾@86¾c April. Corn firmer. Oats higher; 54c cash; 53¾c March. Pork a shade higher; $12.52½ March; $13.12½ April. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Flour dull; receipts 6,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4@$4.80; common to good $4.60@4.75; good to choice $4.80@5.25; white wheat extra $5.35@6.40. St. Louis $4.75@5; extra Ohio $4.65@6.30. Rye flour steady at $4@5.10. Corn meal in moderate demand at $3.85@4.50. Wheat is better and in moderate demand; No 1 spring $1.13@1.20; No 2 do $1.04@ 1.06; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1.04@ 1.13; winter red western $1.20@1.24; amber do $1.23@1.25. Rye quiet at 80@84c. Barley heavy; $1.25@1.42½. Malt dull. Corn is better; receipts 101,000 bush; mixed western 58@61c; yellow 63@64c. Oats quiet and firm; mixed western 49@52c; white do 50@52c. Hay firm at 85@86c. Coffee dull. Sugar unsettled and heavy at 8¾@9c; refined firmer and higher. Molasses quiet: New Orleans 35@46c. Rice quiet. Petroleum dull; refined 14c; crude 7½ @8c. Tallow firm at 8@8½c. Pork heavy at $19.75. Dressed hogs steady at 8¼@8¾c. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet. Dry salted shoulders 7¾c. Middles firm at 10¾@10¾c. Lard easier at 13¾c. Butter unchanged. Cheese firm at 10@15c. Whiskey steady at $1.06. Clover seed steady; western $14@c. Rosin steady at $2.10@2.15. Turpentine steady at 37½c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19.—Flour: only local demand; superfine $4.50@4.60; double $5; low trebles $5.75@6.25. Corn firmer; white 85c; yellow and white 80@87c. Oats 71c. Hay dull; prime $25; choice $28. Pork dull at $20. Dry salt meats strong at 7¾, 7½, 10¾, 11¾@11¾c. Bacon scarce and firmer at 8¾, 8¾, 12, 12¾@12¾c. Hams dull at 13½c. Lard: choice scarce; packers 14c; refined 14¾@15c; keg 14¾@15¾c. Sugar firm; stock 4,444 hhds; inferior 6¾@7c; common 6⅝@6¾c; fair to fully fair 6⅞@7½c; prime to strictly prime 7¾@8c; choice 8¼c. Molasses: supply only of low grades; stock 11,246 bbls; common 28@40c; fair 42@50c; prime to strictly prime 56@58c. Whisky $1.08@1.08. Corn meal firmer and held at $4.15.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 19.—Flour fairly active and unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; No 1 red western $1.17½; No 2 $1.16; No 3 $1.12; red Pennsylvania $1.18@1.20. Corn strong at 77½c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay firmer at $18@22. Provisions steady. Pork $19.50@20. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 7¼@7½c; sides 10½@10¾c. Bacon: shoulders steady; sides 85c; clear rib 11¾@11¾c. Hams 14@15c. Lard 13½@14c. Butter steady and unchanged. Coffee dull and nominally unchanged. Whisky unsettled; nominally $1.04@1.05. Petroleum excited, with an upward tendency: 7½@7¾c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Flour quiet; superfine $3.75@3.85; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family extra $4.87½@5.75; State, Indiana and Ohio $4.75@6.25; high grades $6@7.50. Wheat held firmly; red $1.17@1.19; amber $1.20@1.24. Rye 93c. Corn in good demand; yellow 77½@78c. Oats steady; white 68½@69c; mixed 65c. Pork unchanged. Butter steady; a very full supply of fine; county extras 35@37c; do firsts 33@35c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs active at 28@29c. Clover seed in fair demand at 11¼@11¾c. Petroleum: refined 14½c; crude 10½@10¾c.

Foreign.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—Cotton firmer; middling upland 7¾@7¾; do Orleans 7¾@7¾. Sales 14,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export and 4,900 American. Breadstuffs firm. Corn 25s 6d@26s. Receipts of wheat the past three days, 6,000 qrs., all American. Tallow 40s 3d. Shoulders: 32s 6d. Hams: long clear, 52s.

ANTWERP, February 19.—Petroleum, refined, 29f.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—Cotton firm; 18c. Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.07@ 1.10. Corn dull at 70c. Oats steady at 52@53c. Rye firmer at $1.12. Barley quiet, but unchanged. Eggs, Butter, Cheese and Oils unchanged. Pork firm at $13. Lard steady at 13c. Bulk meats: shoulders 7¾; kettle 8¼@8¼c. Bulk meats steady and in moderate demand; 6¾, 7, 9¾, 10¼@ 10¾c. Bacon firm and in active demand. Whisky dull and market firm at $1.05.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 19.—Flour: demand limited; superfine at $4.50@4.50; common to fair Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota do $5.00@5.25; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $4.90@4.87½; choice do $5.87½@6; St. Louis $4.75@5.25; Minnesota $7@9. Corn firm at 86½@89c. Oats: mixed and white 68@73c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 19.—Cotton firm at 13 @13½c. Flour quiet at $4.90@5.00. Wheat steady at $1.15. Corn steady at 85c. Oats unchanged at 52@ 55c. Lard 14½c. Bacon firm; shoulders 9c; sides 11¾ @12c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 7¾c; sides 10½@10½c. Sugar cured hams 14c, all packed, even at present prices. Whisky firm at 96c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—Cotton quiet at 14½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn dull at 63@70c. Oats firm at 64@66c. Rye quiet at 90c. Pork nominal at $20. Bulk meats firmer at 7¾, 8¼@10¾c. Bacon firm at 8¾, 11¾@11¾c. Sugar cured hams 13@13½c. Lard quiet at 14@13¾c. Whisky higher at $1.06.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—Cotton firm at 13¾@13¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat: Barley and Rye unchanged. Oats firmer at 56@ 56½c. Whisky higher at $1.06. Pork firmer at $13.50. Bulk meats—sales of 50,000 lbs at 8¾@10½c. Bacon steady and unchanged; only small order trade. Lard lower at 13½.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 19.—Flour: demand fair and market firm. Wheat: demand active and prices advanced; No 1 white Michigan $1.16½; amber do $1.07¾. Corn: demand active and advanced; No 1 mixed 64c; No 2 do 63c; seller May 72½; low mixed 48c. Oats: a shade higher; Michigan 38c; white 40c. Clover seed $6.30.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 19.—Flour in light demand. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee 90c; No 2 87c. Oats quiet, but firm; No 2 32c cash. Corn firmer and higher, closing at 70c. Rye firm and unchanged; No 1 in store $1.00. Barley firmer; No 2 seller March $1.14½; No 3 in store $1.02.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 19.—Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn firmer; ears on track 67c. Oats firm and unchanged. Petroleum firm; standard white 11½c; Ohio 8½c test 112°F; small lots higher.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 19.—Cotton firm at 13c. Flour firm at $5@7. Corn scarce at 80@85. Oats active at 72c. Lard firm at 14½@15c. Bulk meats: market bare.

Detroit.

DETROIT, February 19.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet at 57@57½c. Corn firm at 67½@68c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 19.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee club $1.18. Corn dull at 87c. Barley nominal and lower; prices Canada offered at $1.32.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 18, — Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Beeves: receipts 730 head, making 17,870 for four days; against 2,320 the same time last week; prices unchanged; tone of the market firmer; the yards are cleared of stock; no Texans sold; all were Western and sales; common to good ranged at 10@12c. Sheep: receipts 2,700 head, making 9,200 for four days, against 1,500 the same time last week; market fair and market about steady; common to prime lots 5½@7½c; extra and fancy 7¾@8¼c. Swine: receipts 3,180 head, making 13,500 for four days, against 8,520 the same time last week; none offered alive; dressed hogs in demand at 8¾@9¼c for city, and 8½@8¾c for western.

CHICAGO, February 19.—Cattle: receipts 1,703 head; market fairly active, but steady and firm; prices unchanged; common to choice shipping steers 4½@6c; shipments 2,400 head. Hogs: receipts 21,000 head; market fairly active, but firm; poor to choice light $5.25@5.65; poor to choice heavy packing and mixed $5.50@5.65; good to choice heavy packing and shipping $5.70@5.85. Sheep: receipts 2,000 head; market active, but firm; sales of good to choice at 4½@6c; inferior to common 3½@4½c.

ALBANY, February 19.—Cattle: receipts 339 cars, against 292 last week; average quality better than last week; market rules stronger; sales of cows ranging from 1,300 to 1,450 pounds at $6.75@7; a few selected lots brought a fraction higher. Sheep and lambs: receipts 80 cars, or 1,600 more than last week; demand fair, though not active; market rules 1c higher; very choice sheep 7¼@8c; common to fair 4¾@5½c; fair to good 5½@6½c; extra 7@7½c; selected extra 7½@8c; a few lambs sold at 7¾c per pound, averaging 78 pounds.

BUFFALO, February 19.—Cattle: receipts 1,122 head; total for the week 8,530; no market to-day; fresh arrivals throughout consignments. Sheep and lambs: receipts 2,800; total for the week 14,000; market dull and flat; no sales; fresh arrivals through consignments. Hogs: receipts 3,800; total for the week 15,000; market slow; Yorkers $6.30@7.90; heavy hogs $7.25@7.40.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—Hogs quiet and firm; common $6.50@7.50; fair to medium $7.60 @7.30; good packing and butchers $7.20@7.50.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Cotton steady at 14¾@14¾c; futures closed steady, with sales of 30,600 bales; February 15¼c; March 15¾@15 25-32c; April 16@16 3-32c; May 16 7-16@16 15-32c; June 16 25-32c; July 17 1-32@17 1-16c; August 17 7-32@ 17 3-16c; September nominally 16¼c.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19.—The cotton movement was partly suspended by the heavy rain during business hours; sales of 2,700 bales; prices suffered by reports from Liverpool and the advance in foreign exchange; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 13¾@14¼c; low middling to strict low middling 14¼@15c; middling to strict middling 15¼ @15½c; good middling to middling fair 15¾@16½c; receipts 3,491 bales; exports coastwise 30 bales; stock 297,959 bales. Receipts of week, 20,474 bales; gross 33,910; exports to continent 14,927 bales; coastwise 4,329 bales; to Great Britain 14,622 bales; sales 36,400 bales; unsold last evening 148,100 bales; on shipboard 146,500 bales.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Wool steady; combing wools scarce and higher. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 55@56c; X 54@ 55c; medium 56@57c; coarse 50@52½c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine delaine 52@53c; medium 55@56c; coarse 50@51c; combing washed 67@ 67½c; do unwashed 44@50c; fine unwashed 35@37c; coarse and medium do 46@47½c; fair washed 57@ 60c; extra and merino pulled 45@50c; No 1 and super pulled 47@48c.

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, February 18.—Timothy was offered quite freely, but the orders to purchase were limited, and the market ruled dull. Prices were a trifle weaker, but no material decline was established. Sales ranged at $2.30@2.45 for common to good, $2.50@2.55 for prime, and $2.60 was paid for choice. Clover was quiet but steady at $6.50@6.80 for medium and $6.85@6.90 for inammoth. No sales of flax were reported. Quotations at $1.40@1.50 for fair to good crushing. Hungarian and millet were both quiet, but holders were asking about former prices and the market ruled steady. Quotable at $1@1.05c for the former, and 90@95c for the latter, according to quality.

(For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page.)

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—1 car lumber W F Richardson; 50 bbls wax Loomis Lyle R & Mc; 1 case tools Porterfield & Co; 2 cases F Pollard; 2 bxs organs D R Norton; 22 boxes tin plate Jas Rees & Co; 2 do do powder Watt & McC; 1 bdl hoops Lewis & P; 1 half bbl wire J Bindle & Schmidt; 1 do H Bocker; 1 half bbl do H Brockman; 2 cases glass Jos Woods & Co; 4 sks rags Harrison & McC; 43 chairs F G Wise; 6 bales rags Mellon & Co; 1 eggs J Pettit; 27 bxs butter Voigt M & Co; 10 cases bottles Hughes B & J H Negley; 1 bx butter Flaccus & N; 11 tubs butter H Reay; 1 pkg mdse Forrester & Steel Co; 2 cask ware M W Sarkel & Co; 3 bundles chairs P Schenbaulig; 1 do W H Lemon; 9 do G H Dauler & Son; 6 do T B Young & Co; 20 bbls corn meal H H Voskamp; 13 do Schumaker & Co; 16 bbls do W Hunsicker; 3 kegs do owner; 3 bbls d apples J H Loh & Co; 25 sks rags E Fox & Co; 4 bbls beer Heald & Co.

CONNELLSVILLE VALLEY R. R.—40 cars coal Armstrong D & Co; 111 do N Y & C G Co; 22 do Sable coal do; 7 do stone Isabella Furnace do; 6 do Kloman & Lewis; 2 do Graham & Co; 10 do Laing & McK; 1 do Hitchcock McC & Co; 1 do O H Ailman; 1 do bandies Hubbard L R & Co; 1 do anthracite coal J M Lawrence; 2 do grain Scott A & Co; 2 cars J Hoffman; 24 sks salts Scott A & Co; 1 bx tools Jas McPike; 1 bx butter J C O'Donnell; 1 bbl eggs J & A Bostwick; 1 do O'Donnell; 1 do butter J & A Bostwick; 1 do C Stadieman; 4 sks beans Vaugordt & S; 1 bx tools Morton; 1 box butter 1 keg eggs J Jordan; 1 keg butter 1 bbl eggs J Schmidt; 1 box butter J Blanchard; 1 sk seed Elwood & Mcc; 1 box butter 1 do eggs J A Reed; 2 do 1 box butter A Schuman; 4 cases W Hoffman; 2 bxs butter 4 do eggs 1 box lard W Mccallister; 2 bxs butter 1 bbl eggs Evans & A; 1 box butter 2 sks beans H Loverman; 1 box butter 1 bbl eggs A T McBrier; 1 box butter 1 box poultry 1 bx eggs M Schwerer; 2 calves W Frank; 4 sks beans T C Jenkins; 7 bxs butter 1 sks apples Hamilton & Co; 9 sks potatoes 1 bbl eggs J Kepp; 1 do Gallagher & W; 1 box butter 1 sack apples Thompson & Co; 1 box butter 1 bbl eggs H Gerwig & Son; 1 box butter 1 bbl eggs A Hoffman; 1 do 1 box butter Patterson; 2 sks apples Stoops & E; 3 bxs butter Z collins agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car hay 1 do corn J Holmes; 1 car oats W Welsh & Co; 1 do do do J Holmes; 1 car oats Scott A & Co; 2 pks butter C H

HOME NEWS.

The Escape from the Penitentiary.

The board of managers of the Penitentiary, have been investigating the manner of the escape of McMullen from that institution. They found that it was through the negligence of the watchman at the door, that he succeeded in getting out. The board requested Warden Wright to accept the resignation of the officer, through whose carelessness the escape occurred.

Gas Explosion.

Last evening Mr. Wm. Miller, who resides at No. 74 East street, Allegheny, noticed that the gas pipe leading into his cellar leaked somewhere and filled the house with gas. His son-in-law took a lamp and went down into the cellar to look for the leak; he found it rather unexpectedly. The gas ignited from the lamp and exploded with a loud report, and blew out some of the stones in the foundation of the house, but did no further damage.

This Afternoon and Evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—Mrs. Rousby afternoon and evening in "Twixt Axe and Crown."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Strakosch Italian Opera this evening; the opera of "La Sonnambula," with Mlle. Bianca Donadio, (who is pronounced equal, if not superior to Albina,) as *Amina*.

MASONIC HALL.—Tom Thumb entertainment, afternoon and evening.

FRANKLIN HOUSE BOWLING SALOON—All hours of the day and evening.

THE BAYNE-SCHAMBERG LIBEL.

The End at Last—Schamberg Acquitted —Bayne to Pay the Costs.

Yesterday morning the jury in the Bayne-Schamberg libel case brought in a verdict of not guilty, as charged, and the plaintiff to pay costs. To a great many about the Court room this was very much of a surprise, as it was confidently expected that if Schamberg was acquitted he would, at least, have to pay the costs. The charge of the Court, however, was such as to give the jury the privilege of taking all the circumstances into consideration, and judging the motives of the defendant in publishing it. Under the law relative to newspaper criticisms of the public officers and candidates for public office, the charge was that the defendant could not be convicted, provided he was able to prove the truth of the charges made. Neither could he be convicted provided he had shown that he had reasonable ground to believe and think, of the charges he had made after having made proper inquiry concerning them, and had not published them from a motive of malice, even though the charges were not true. But Mr. Schamberg denied that he had made the serious charges which he was alleged to have made, and held that a construction had been placed upon his language which was not warranted, and which he had never meant to convey. From this the jury took it that they had only to decide upon the motives which prompted the defendant in making the publication. Hence the verdict.

THE IMPENDING DEATH.

The Dentfall Almost Ready—The Doomed Man Growing Impatient.

The scaffold from which Ortwein will take his last view of things terrestial will be completed to-day. It is being put up very carefully, in order to avoid any bungling when it comes to the final work. It is proposed to paint it green after which it has served its purpose in the present case, and carefully preserve it for future use.

Sheriff Hare will take charge of the Court House and grounds on Monday afternoon, and no persons will be permitted inside except those who have legitimate business to attend to. One reporter from each of the daily papers will be admitted as Deputy Sheriffs, within the enclosure. The attorneys of the unfortunate man are opposed to allowing a crowd of ornamental deputies to be sworn in simply for the purpose of satisfying their desire to see the victim swung off.

Rev. Arzberger suggested to Ortwein yesterday that there was yet a hope that the Governor would commute his sentence to imprisonment for life. He looked up with surprise and said: "Oh, pastor, for God's sake don't let them do that! I have committed the sin and I want to die." He has never been the least bit agitated or excited over the awful death, but expresses a desire for the time to roll quickly around and have done with it.

CITY THOROUGHFARES.

The Street Committee Almost Catches Up—Business Transacted at Last Night's Meeting.

A special meeting of the Street Committee was held last night in the Common Council chamber, Mr. S. P. Fulton in the chair.

Mr. Thompson called up a petition of the Point Bridge Company for the improvement of Water street, from Penn avenue to the Point, and for the grading of Liberty street, so as to conform with the approach to the Point bridge. It was referred to a sub-committee.

A petition for a sewer on Washington street, from Fifth avenue to Wylie avenue, was next taken up, and a number of parties heard in favor of and against it, after which it was referred to a sub-committee. Mr. Bindley moved that the petition for a sewer on Second avenue to connect with the Ross street sewer, be referred to the same committee, but on an amendment by Mr. Boucher, this last matter was laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Boucher moved for the extension of the opening of Virginia avenue from Oneida street to its terminus at Shaler's line. The chair decided the motion out of order, unless a petition was presented.

The action previously taken, approving the report of the viewers on the Webster street sewer was reconsidered, and it was referred to a sub-committee. There is some possibility of a law suit in connection with it.

The sub-committee on the Wineb[illegible] sewer submitted a report censuring the contractor for not obeying the instructions of the Street Commissioner, and recommending that the amount due him be not paid. The report was adopted.

Ordinances were ordered instructing the Board of Viewers to assess benefits and damages for the grading of Carson street, from the Monongahela river to the city line, Washington avenue, Brownsville avenue, Hemlock alley, Caldwell street, Bates alley, Forbes street and Stanton avenue.

The matter of the obstruction of Carson street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, South Side, with ice, concerning which the residents of that vicinity are vociferously complaining, referred to the Street Commissioner with instructions to bring suit against the party whose negligence causes the nuisance, unless it is at once abated.

A resolution for the replacing of the bridge over Saw Mill Run, on the South Side, was read, and the Street Commissioner was instructed to act in conjunction with the City Engineer in building the bridge, provided it does not exceed $300.

A resolution instructing the Street Committee to repair or repave Wood street, from Water to Liberty street, was referred to a sub-committee in connection with the City Engineer and City Attorney with instructions to report at the next meeting.

A petition that the Street Commissioner be instructed to remove the obstructions from Hill street, in the Twenty-seventh ward, and place it in passable condition, was referred to the Commissioner. A similar petition concerning south Fifth street was similarly disposed of. A resolution was passed instructing the City Engineer to survey and establish the grade of Chestnut street, South Side. A committee was appointed on the opening and location of Smallman street. The petition of M. W. Feely for the removal of a passenger railway switch from in front of his residence on Butler street, was referred to the Street Commissioner with instructions to request the railway company to remove the switch. A petition for the establishment of a new boundary line between the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth wards was received and filed.

An ordinance was ordered for the grading of Main street, South Side, from Carson street to the Ohio river.

Adjourned.

HINTS ON HOUSEHOLD TASTE.

BY SIR CHARLES L. EASTLAKE.

On Wall Paper—Selection No. 2.

The choice of a wall-paper should be guided in every respect by the destination of the room in which it will be used. The most important question will always be whether it is to form a decoration in itself, or whether it is to become a mere background for pictures. In the latter case the paper can hardly be too subdued in tone, and two shades of the same color are all sufficient for one paper. Its drawing-rooms embossed white or cream color, with a very small diaper or spot of gold, will not be amiss, where water-color drawings are hung. As a rule, the simplest patterns are the best for every situation; but where there is room to spare upon the surface of the wall alone, a greater play of line in the patterns may become advisable. It is obvious that delicate tints admit of more linear complexity than those which are rich or dark. Intricate forms should be accompanied by quiet color, and variety of hue should be chastened by the plainest possible outlines. In color, wall-papers should *oppose instead of repeating* that of the furniture and hangings by which they are surrounded. Some people conceive that the most important condition of good taste has been fulfilled if every bit of damask in one room is cut from the same piece, and every article of furniture is made of the same wood. At this rate the art of house-fitting would be reduced to a very simple process. The real secret of success in decorative color is, however, quite as much dependent on contrast as on similarity of tint; nor can the highest artistic effect be expected without the employment of both.

W. P. MARSHALL,
Dealer in Paper and Hangings,
47 Seventh street.

The Best Reading Matter.

For fresh an excellent books, papers and magazines of great variety, suitable for the youthful and the aged, the gay and the grave, and all classes whatsoever, go to the Book and News Emporium of W. A. Gildemeny, No 62 Fifth avenue.

Wonderful Invention.

Come to the St. Clair Hotel on Monday next. Throw away your torture truss or abdominal supporter and get Dr. Rainbow's relief and sure cure. Warranted to be the best invention of the age.

Dr. Gale French,
DENTIST,
58 Penn avenue.

THE ELECTIONS.

Counting up the Vote—The Official Returns.

The returns are being canvassed at the Court House, by Judge Sterrett, and the result, so far as it has progressed, is as follows:

Select Council.

Wards.	Districts 1	2	3	4	Tl.
1—James Petrie	103	39	50	....	192
W. B. Hunter*	50	97	81	....	228
2—Ben Slagerly*	112	66	26	....	225
J. M. Markle	16	66	67	....	151
3—T. J. Gallagher	45	96	....	....	141
G. L. Brand*	53	112	....	....	165
J. H. Roberts	4	6	....	....	10
4—W. A. Herron*	91	60	58	....	209
J. M. Bailey	44	92	59	....	196
E. W. Swentzel	41	93	61	....	195
W. J. Darlington*	80	96	50	....	226
5—James O'Neil*	97	152	146	....	396
M. J. McGinn	2	....	....	....	2
6—J. M. Kennedy*	134	96	20	58	443
J. Kneidel	80	111	152	28	369
7—J. A. Musgrave*	94	77	24	....	195
Samuel Finnie	41	37	69	....	147
John Reamer	24	32	37	....	93
C. B. Morey*	24	26	2	....	52
8—J. G. McCandless*	66	60	84	82	292
Chas. Bowers	48	112	106	47	313
J. Anewland	51	95	35	47	228
Joseph McLain	20	12	24	18	83
9—G. Schmidt,* unexpired term	94	75	....	....	169
W. J. McFadridge	59	94	75	....	153
T. Henderson, full term	....	127	75	75	168
A. L. Ishmenan	9	65	118	....	192
10—A. Meyer	9	61	127	....	45
James Logan*	190	95	....	....	285
Thos. H. Bell	52	82	64	50	249
A. G. McCandless*	47	125	60	78	309
11—Jacob Kurtz	97	50	72	69	288
T. W. Welsh*	59	96	91	143	389
12—E. P. Jones	41	70	28	....	139
Chas. F. Bowers*	48	112	106	....	266
13—J. B Glass*	138	42	52	167	400
R. E. Breed	21	22	34	37	124
15—S. Dethrich*	61	84	91	....	236
Chas. Kalchthaler	58	58	85	....	201
16—Wm. Kirley*	47	84	70	....	201
Joseph Spahr	64	34	23	34	171
17—George Fox*	79	106	95	108	388
W. C. Brown	62	82	....	42	186
E. S. Hanna	25	34	28	6	97
18—F. W. Siebert	80	....	....	....	80
H. Lagorman*	120	....	....	....	120
19—R. H. Negley*	84	80	50	....	142
Henry Menold	54	28	58	....	123
20—D. Aiken, Jr.*	18	70	38	....	126
Madison Singleton	....	5	....	....	5
21—J. Dennilston*	141	57	71	....	219
W. G. Imbod	123	21	54	....	200
22—D. D. Bruce*	77	48	....	....	125
A. A. Gutman	58	11	....	....	69
J. H. Johnson	36	65	....	....	101

Common Council.

Wards.	Districts 1	2	3	4	Tl.
1—J. F. Roth*	125	43	57	....	225
Thos. Carmichael	18	94	66	....	178
James Quinn	....	11	15	....	26
2—John Torrence*	116	95	32	....	243
Adolph Ludwig	15	81	45	....	141
3—John Kaiser*	88	100	....	....	188
John N. Neeb*	64	116	....	....	180
E. G. Somes	94	87	50	....	231
W. W. Thompson	94	62	60	....	216
5—Pat Clark*	74	92	60	....	226
M. Flinn	47	84	70	....	201
6—W. J. Flinn*	87	179	143	33	392
G. H. Meyer	28	117	100	33	328
T. J. Kelley	122	96	58	30	306
O. Helmbold*	124	91	143	48	411
7—Samuel Mears*	79	91	47	....	227
George Wormhoff	75	55	76	34	240
8—Wm. Kerr	91	91	5	117	304
Wm. Kennedy	89	89	5	81	264
Wm. Ward	42	33	31	23	149
Wm. Rea	53	38	48	40	179
9—Geo. W. Ketterburg*	72	113	89	....	274
Felix Hemle	187	65	61	....	313
10—F. Bentz	63	61	17	....	167
Wm. J. Powers*	180	95	....	....	275
11—H. Voscamp*	50	127	72	31	321
W. H. Stoughton	42	80	52	32	206
12—A. Schuman	72	52	31	25	220
Andrew Griffith	92	60	80	101	333
Christ. Rott	49	92	68	142	351
Jas. M. Atcheson*	49	92	68	142	381
Jos. Spectman*	91	75	51	127	344
John F. Pierson	88	46	76	101	311
13—C. P. Duff	33	82	17	....	101
Thos. Carlisle	102	74	28	....	204
Thos. H. Dickson*	33	31	110	....	174
J. C. Rayburn	1	....	....	....	1
14—J. Reynolds*	153	36	35	136	360
Wm. McAdams	94	42	38	47	221
W. H. Daniel*	81	41	38	77	242
J. Whitehead	23	24	40	50	137
15—J. A. Fox*	60	39	94	....	193
Hugh Berger	60	84	74	....	189
Wm. H. Jahn	11	23	41	....	75
16—Wm. Hill	50	35	24	29	138
Louis Hess	36	31	15	25	109
B. F. Colborn*	62	56	46	46	184
W. J. Finnerty*	74	82	79	57	292
Thos. McElroy	17	43	27	26	113
17—Wm. T. Robeson*	67	36	94	212	309
J. G. Wainwright*	77	112	71	40	300
John B. Scott	63	33	42	73	211
Wm. Livingston	50	36	34	31	201
P. C. Shields	52	54	82	78	247
T. Keeley	26	18	15	4	63
Wm. Irwin	7	7	1	1	16
Geo. Wright	12	30	17	4	63
W. J. Robinson	4	60	....	....	60
18—N. C. McClafferty*	124	....	....	....	124
Samuel Garrison	73	56	65	91	212
19—Geo. Person*	56	65	91	....	212
John A. McKelvy	78	82	44	....	204
20—W. H. Hogden*	137	72	44	....	253
John Hiller	3	....	....	....	3
21—W. F. Aull	160	9	72	....	241
John A. Simon	112	21	52	....	185
22—D. B. Morrison	67	39	....	....	106
D. P. Halch	42	....	....	....	42
D. P. Pollock	36	20	....	....	56
23—John Fritz	76	120	....	....	196
D. Pollock	37	62	....	....	99

Aldermen.

Wards.	Districts 1	2	3	4	Tl.
1—M. P. Cassidy*	134	61	80	....	275
A. Humbert	50	76	79	....	175
M. Kemp	....	....	2	....	2
2—E. S. Milligan	102	95	34	....	231
J. S. Kennedy	34	59	64	....	157
James Black	....	....	2	....	2
3—M. Devlin*	24	24	....	....	48
George Neubert	22	51	....	....	83
John Burke*	14	83	....	....	97
Dan Haggerty	18	15	....	....	33
Dan Haggerty	18	26	....	....	54
Jacob Oeche	1	....	....	....	1
4—R. Kenna*	55	119	84	....	258
J. Donaldson	71	36	36	....	142
W. G. White	3	3	1	....	6
5—Sam. McMasters*	74	82	51	....	207
J. J. McGinley	94	91	99	....	284
T. R. Reilley	17	7	25	....	47
W. F. McBride	9	3	1	....	13
6—H. J. Thomas	92	130	102	29	353
J. J. Larkin*	125	75	43	27	270
A. O'Brien	4	2	1	....	7
W. J. Logan*	86	72	45	....	203
Samuel Long	73	56	57	....	186
Thomas M. Hogan	36	20	4	....	60
Daniel Gallagher	18	9	70	....	97
Henry Hahn	15	81	45	....	141
John Boyle	101	33	25	17	176
S. S. Friedley	3	....	54	67	124
7—J. O'Donnell*	121	110	127	....	349
J. Y. Irwin	44	85	23	....	151
Fred. Smith	100	54	....	....	154
Jas. A. Dick	177	102	....	....	279
11—D. Gallagher*	30	126	80	42	278
R. Schiffenhaur	27	39	39	30	135
R. D. Thompson	1	....	....	....	1
12—T. C. Lafferty	61	45	59	....	165
Calvin Bartly	46	83	44	177	349
Levi Springer	16	7	2	33	58
13—T. J. Brosky	62	103	81	....	246
James A. Herron	6	5	32	....	43
W. J. Graham	18	49	13	....	80
14—A. J. Ferguson	129	39	13	131	311
J. D. McDonough	27	37	4	75	143
C. C. Upperman	63	68	64	....	195
W. H. Porter	63	61	117	....	241
15—John C. Barr	51	43	11	13	118
G. F. Rommel	12	17	7	....	36
W. H. Stoughton	54	32	9	....	95
G. Nessenthaler	1	9	40	1	51
17—W. C. King*	61	67	85	20	233
Martin Reardon	14	27	14	4	59
Conrad Rote	14	27	14	4	59
P. M. Cushing	18	32	51	40	141
G. W. Chrisman	27	51	36	42	156
18—D. L. Lang	53	....	....	....	53
John Martin	145	....	....	....	145
19—J. M. Taylor	22	72	19	59	172
John Allen	72	19	25	....	116
R. C. Patterson	23	32	46	....	101
T. J. Gourley	4	17	13	....	34
Dr. R. Kuhn	16	26	22	....	64
20—S. H. Irwin*	73	15	15	....	103
John Bingley	60	94	74	....	228
Jonas Smith	26	1	30	....	57
L. H. Richard	15	69	24	....	108
Wm. Wincher	1	41	45	....	87
21—T. M. Grady	....	27	28	....	55
Geo. Bindley	....	5	9	....	14
22—Jos. English*	132	59	....	....	191
23—James Moul	20	102	....	....	122
Geo. Barker	20	84	....	....	104

Board of Revision.

Wards.	Districts 1	2	3	4	Tl.
1—G. W. Cobb*	122	67	58	....	247
P. J. Kain	....	57	59	....	116
2—Jos. Quinn*	134	100	99	....	333
Thos. Bradley	....	....	....	....	1
3—J. W. O'Brien	55	123	....	....	178
G. Wiegel	51	106	....	....	157
4—Jos. O'Brien*	41	109	67	....	217
G. Follansbee	90	54	58	....	202
5—D. B. Rodgers	98	85	63	....	246
A. B. Hayden	2	....	....	....	2
6—Jacob Miller	80	141	51	....	272
R. S. Patterson	124	67	17	....	208
7—Fred. Ruch*	71	73	35	....	179
Sol. Mumma	29	34	....	....	63
Robert Mumma	60	38	34	....	132
Phillip Shannaha	....	2	....	....	2
8—W. H. Bailey	13	....	....	....	13
8—B. G. Elliott*	73	31	42	62	208
Charles Martin	31	53	54	49	186
9—C. Kelly*	68	123	67	....	258
Hugh Hagan	39	62	82	....	284
10—T. H. McClafferty*	277	138	....	....	415
11—R. A. Reed	46	125	....	....	171
Samuel Irwin	44	72	54	40	207
12—M. Wallace	90	43	71	119	323
Joseph H. Nobbs*	27	99	67	160	373
13—S. E. Waughie*	27	64	....	....	91
James Layton	46	28	51	....	125
T. Patterson	10	19	....	....	29
W. Smith	....	2	....	....	2
Alex. Hamilton	1	1	1	....	3
J. C. Rayburn*	15	20	96	111	242
14—E. Davis, Sr.*	109	42	3	157	311
Joseph Vogel	39	58	79	116	292
15—Philip Drum*	74	87	92	161	414
David Collins	56	57	83	196	392
16—John Wilson	58	32	23	121	234
George McCoy	89	46	42	60	237
Louis Hess	....	8	....	1	9
17—J. T. McCloskey*	150	148	108	77	483
D. Connahan*	33	43	75	68	219
J. P. Selp	13	26	16	5	60
18—George Seibert	91	....	....	....	91
Philip O'Neill*	127	....	....	....	127
19—A. G. Tim	22	64	24	....	110
Samuel Crawford*	45	52	103	....	200
C. H. McClintock	83	15	22	....	93
20—F. E. Baum	72	41	5	....	118
John Scanlon	26	25	23	....	74
Alex. Bates*	14	44	41	....	99
R. B. Mally	....	2	....	....	2
21—A. Reimer	....	21	27	....	48
Theo. Stonerod	....	7	88	....	95
22—H. Irwin*	126	45	....	....	171
Wm. Alderson	2	14	....	....	16
23—A. B. Stevenson*	60	100	....	....	160
Wm. Alexander	42	36	....	....	78

School Directors.

Wards.	Districts 1	2	3	4	Tl.
1—A. F. Keating*	123	42	12	....	177
F. J. Higgins	122	38	10	....	170
G. W. Perkins	23	29	84	....	136
G. B. Wellington	74	87	46	....	207
2—Jas. Morrison, 2 yr	108	84	31	....	223
W. Cunningham, 2 yr	26	....	....	....	26
F. C. Negley, 1 yr*	105	111	72	....	288
John Wilson, 1 yr	106	84	95	....	281
3—J. W. Wishart	50	79	....	....	129
C. A. Mitchell	18	110	....	....	128
J. Kerschbaum	44	120	....	....	164
E. Becker	41	118	....	....	159
Thomas Jones	10	23	....	....	33
4—John F. Johnston*	42	110	63	....	215
C. Burchfield*	42	110	61	....	213
M. Whitmore	91	51	59	....	201
Dr. T. W. Shannon	91	53	63	....	207
5—John Kelley*	111	153	154	....	418
J. C. Duffey	....	55	53	....	108
Dan. Eagan	11	1	50	....	62
John Callahan	2	....	....	....	2
6—Robt. D. Nicholson*	95	142	155	42	434
John Bingley*	95	147	155	42	439
C. Heineman	125	67	95	45	332
J. M. Laughlin	122	61	96	45	324
7—Geo. H. Anderson*	134	115	75	....	324
James D. Kelley	....	37	76	....	113
Gwen. Kernaghan	23	70	109	....	202
8—J. J. Booth*	71	90	93	113	369
James McDonald	70	29	39	24	162
9—Wm. Sandy*	78	115	....	....	193
Samuel Ellison	71	112	35	....	219
10—D. Thompson	110	59	....	....	169
J. McCambridge	199	97	....	....	296
11—J. Fleck	45	122	72	84	323
G. W. Rankin	46	129	68	51	294
John Kearney	49	90	54	41	234
T. Fitzpatrick	45	74	55	41	215
12—T. Rowswell	150	150	63	....	363
Wm. Polock, 2 yrs	151	152	63	....	366
Y. C. Ansert, 2 yrs	....	....	57	107	164
Thomas Creed	....	....	59	88	147
Wm. Schoffer	....	....	29	156	185
Jas. Arbuthnot	....	....	28	164	192
Allen D. Kealy	....	....	58	82	140
13—Wm. M. Burch, Jr.	22	106	....	....	128
J. L. Lowrie	51	78	41	....	170
S. S. McCutcheon	46	69	....	....	115
Joseph Vogel	38	78	80	....	196
F. F. Nieman	1	4	....	....	5
14—R. B. Evans*	75	56	58	208	397
Gottlieb Gerner	124	43	15	162	354
George Siebold	35	30	71	47	183
Wm. Holmes	....	....	4	....	4
15—E. Lang	64	93	99	....	256
Wm. Ramsey	65	82	96	....	243
Joseph Vogel	61	54	80	....	195
John Zimmer	61	55	80	....	196
16—Louis M. Bier	43	58	23	27	151
H. W. Lyon	47	25	105	95	267
John Creagan	73	52	39	4	167
17—Joseph Mitchell	47	97	....	....	144
Wm. Lockhart	72	93	....	....	165
C. C. Kelley	....	....	74	78	152
Joseph Seaman	....	....	85	63	148
18—M. Costello	113	....	....	....	113
Michael Hays	127	....	....	....	127
John Boyle	127	....	....	....	127
Samuel Garrison	82	....	....	....	82
G. G. Kirkpatrick	70	....	....	....	70
19—R. A. Cunningham	123	113	134	....	369
T. C. Lazear	136	126	155	....	417
A. J. Davis	14	8	14	....	36
20—John R. Baum	148	92	84	....	324
W. G. Johnson	119	97	87	....	303
21—James Ralston	....	....	....	....	23
McD. Ferrel	....	....	61	....	61
Jacob Hartman	....	7	....	....	7
Samuel Metzger	....	....	36	....	36
22—John B. Heslip	88	....	....	....	88
W. A. Longaway	88	....	....	....	88
J. M. McCandless	80	....	....	....	80
Edward Taylor	49	....	....	....	49
J. McClaren	....	67	....	....	67
C. Taylor	....	41	....	....	41
R. F. Vandevort	....	17	....	....	17
S. M. Wareham	....	12	....	....	12
23—J. W. G. Smith	116	64	....	....	180
R. J. Wilson	134	22	....	....	156
Cyrus Lyon	64	79	....	....	143
John Fritz	66	33	....	....	99

Ward Assessors.

Wards.	1	2	3	4	Tl.
1—Mart. Kearney*	129	47	50	....	226
George Wilson	23	92	88	....	203
2—James Black	102	65	26	....	193
W. F. Beaumont	28	73	66	....	167
3—B. Patterson*	66	116	....	....	182
James Mellon	24	117	....	....	141
4—J. M. Johnson	46	107	52	....	205
A. P. Thompson*	85	56	71	....	212
5—Hugh Hagan	109	182	155	....	446
H. E. White*	94	142	155	42	434
T. J. McCrain	127	59	93	45	323
6—Jos. A. Butler	83	72	45	....	200
John O'Keefe	42	43	76	....	161
Wm. Fleming	45	....	....	....	45
8—Andrew Kelly	78	29	85	31	223
Alex. McCreery	62	87	76	92	317
9—John Graham	57	109	59	....	225
Max Rahle*	101	79	124	....	304
10—R. Rieguer	85	92	....	....	177
James McGrail	186	97	....	....	283
11—Rob. King*	38	130	67	84	319
Samuel Ross	52	81	99	45	277
12—E. Kyser	90	43	71	119	323
J. McCune, Sr.*	62	103	71	128	364
13—A. Belfore	14	23	3	....	40
Robert Imbert*	72	148	128	....	348
S. Glass*	123	44	23	134	324
James Dyer	23	30	....	30	153
15—Wilhelm*	63	84	90	....	237
Peter Wurzel, Jr.	60	62	87	....	209
16—J. W. Beer	29	42	87	....	166
Wm. Beck*	83	49	58	63	234
John White	....	7	....	....	7
17—J. Clifton	72	84	53	30	239
Wm. Voy	73	97	....	....	170
Wm. McClure*	79	96	....	....	175

THE CITY TICKET.

The following figures show the official vote on the city ticket in the Twenty-fourth ward, which have thus far been counted: Magee, 2,650; McKee, 251; Plunckett 2,502, Harvey, 201; Guth ie, 2,577; Owens, 225.

OFF THE TRACK.

An Express Train on the Pan Handle Railroad Jumps the Track—A Number Injured—The Cars Entirely Consumed by Fire—Narrow Escape of the Passengers.

A railroad accident took place yesterday morning about fifteen minutes past two o'clock, a mile and a half from Mingo Junction, which is four and one-half miles west of Steubenville, on the Pan Handle Railroad, which completely wrecked the train, but fortunately all the passengers escaped with their lives. The train in question was the No. 5 express due in this city at 1:50 in the morning. When it reached Columbus, Ohio, it was an hour late, and before it had reached Dennison it was two hours behind time. Conductor Collins with his crew in charge, orders were given to the engineer to run carefully, which command was strictly obeyed, and as the train was making its way east it was continually falling behind the time which it was allowed to run—great care having been taken to avoid any mishap. Everything passed off finely until it reached the point named, in the forks of the creek. Here the accident occurred. All sales for all trains for meals, but repairs